INSURANCE
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REGD. NO. B. 1977

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
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VOL XXI NO. 263 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

KING NADIRSHAH ASSASSINATED

Out Of The Gloaming.

The Kurla Municipality which is kept alive on oxygen has at once proceeded to make its peace offering to the Governor, or shall we saw thanksgiving ceremony for resuscitation!

* * * *

The Kurla City Fathers are going to rehabilitate their credit,—is it for diplomacy?—by spending the modest sum of Rs. 2,000 on an address and a casket for the outgoing Governor.

* * * *

While Kurla Municipality is as about it they might as well vote another address for the new Governor, for a further paltry two thousand. Government auditors won't raise any objection to such fruitful expenditure.

* * * *

But they must not waste money on Indian leaders,—that's 'ultra vires' of the Municipal Act. What's local self-government for, if not to offer addresses to incoming and outgoing Governors?

* * * *

Now that they are all busy giving addresses to the Governor who is equally busy accepting them and making speeches, Catholics are not to be left behind in their loyalty to Sir Frederick. Goans must then take their turn, —though Collaco and D'Souza are righting each other for supremacy.

* * * *

There are other communities too who want a place in the sun There are Prabhus, and there are Saraswats, who must all be vieing with each other. To deny them an opportunity would be criminal. Forward, Rao Bahadurs, Rao Sahibs, J.P.'s!

* * * *

Now that all doubt about "insincerity" has been settled to the satisfaction of both Delhi and Japan, there is nothing left, but to concede what Japan wants, for everything is "insincere"—meaning, of course, opposition.

* * * *

When the Budget Session meets in Bombay, Sir Ghulam Hussein, the permanent Member of Government, will naturally call Sir Rafiuddin and his other friends "insincere"—because it would mean Opposition naturally supporting Government.

* * * *

Sir Rafiuddin, however, won't be able to return the compliment to the Finance Member whom he so loves, because the Treasury Benches can't be "insincere" since they are never in Opposition.

* * * *

Our Simla Correspondent says this explanation has caused amusement and Tokio criticism is not taken seriously, or in other words to use the Japanese expression, it is all "insincere".

* * * *

In the Assembly the same procedure may be followed and the ever courteous Sir Harry [illegible] is perfectly entitled to call Mr. Neogy and his friends as [illegible] of "insincerity"—because they are the opposite side.

* * * *

In fact Japan will be perfectly entitled to call Mr. Mody "insincere," since he is their sole opposition. We can also characterise the opposition to Governor's address in the Corporation as "insincere." But we won't pursue "insincerity" any further.

* * * *

"Have you told that young man what I thought of him?" asked the doctor.

"Yes, daddy. He says you're wrong in your diagnosis," replied his daughter.

S. O. S. To Viceroy For Loan

Allegations Against Political Dept.

Government May Order Enquiry And Act On Report

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8

The official circles appear to be a little annoyed at the fact that the Maharaja of Dewas should have simultaneously communicated to the press his telegram to the Viceroy. This fact alone, might, it is feared prejudice the proper consideration of His Highness' appeal to Lord Willingdon for assistance in overcoming the troubles.

The Government would take a final decision which will be announced probably to-morrow.

It is not known what decision will be arrived at by the Viceroy and communicated to His Highness. It seems fairly clear that some one will be appointed as the administrator or the special commissioner (as in the case of Alwar) to enquire into the financial position of the Dewas State and to report to the Viceroy.

SPECIAL DEPUTEE

The present council of administration in Dewas under the chairmanship of Colonel Sir James Roberts might either be replaced, or a new agency would be created for the purpose of day-to-day administration, while special commissioner to overhaul administrative machinery and strengthen the finances would be appointed.

DEWAS' TELEGRAM TO VICEROY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

The following is the text of His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas' telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"I, at the very outset, beg your Excellency to forgive this rather lengthy wire and anything in it that may appear injudicious or improper, but I have no other course left open, as the time-limit conveyed by the Political Agent, Bhopal, in his letter dated October 23 is very limited and as there are not the required resources ready at hand for necessary assistance.

Moreover, the coming here of my Ministers and Officers at this juncture is either disapproved by the Political Agent or otherwise circumstantially prevented, while the condition of my health and the consequent exhaustion are self-evident from the periodical medical bulletins and reports.

ANTI-DEWAS PROPAGANDA.

It is needless here to mention that until about six years ago the relations between the Paramount Power and my State were full of cordiality and trust, but since then, they appear to be somewhat disturbed; firstly in consequence of the unfortunate family situation which then arose and which was subsequently, as a result of my decision in the matter considered wholly and finally closed by the Paramount Power, and secondly because of the repeated propaganda of vilification and misrepresentations that was apparently since then carried on by a small section of the subsequently discontented persons.

This obviously affected much the credits coupled with the world-wide economic depression resulting in large reductions in normal revenues everywhere and made it impracticable to raise a loan either in money markets or from the British Government on a fair and honourable terms.

Thus liabilities which had to be/ incurred owing to customary and unavoidable family functions like marriages and which were not then large, steadily rose to the present figure, despite all possible efforts and expedients used by the State authorities to adjust the situation.

POLITICAL INTRIGUES.

While certain necessary and unforeseen political expenses consequent on family dissensions and subsequent intrigues also became inevitable charges on the usual household expenses, yet until over a year ago, I have reason to believe that my Government was considered capable by the then Agent to the Governor-General, Central India of adjusting the financial situation by a policy of all possible and practical economy which was already started to ultimately redeem its credit.

But within only a few months of this, I despite the fact that the amount of liabilities and not perceptibly increased nor any fresh expedients to meet the situation were resorted to, nor were any further revenues or portions of the State alienated or above all was there any increase in clamour from creditors or others claiming any dues, yet suddenly a policy of no-confidence began either in communications from or conversations with political authorities concerned, even affecting certain inherent and time-honoured claims and privileges of a ruler, like the grants of alienations which could not, in view of the traditional rights and prerogatives and dignity of the State and myself naturally but be appreciated.

STORY OF INTERVIEW

Thus matters like domestic situations, vested future (?) interests, methods used in financial adjustments, raising of loans and even the exercise of certain inherent rights like giving alienating and grants which ordinarily would not, in the circumstances of others similarly situated, call for outside interference, apparently became predominant consideration for political authorities concerned and in coming to recent conclusions and practical proposals consistent with the status and rights of the State for an amicable adjustment to relieve the situation were not given their due consideration.

Even the suggestion of my earnest desire to see Your Excellency when it was practical, seems to have been set aside.

PILGRIMAGE PLAN.

Proposals like the acceptance of an Officer from the British Service so empowered and situated that in the case of a difference, the ruler's decision could be set aside, were insisted upon and ultimately the probability of a Commission of Enquiry was hinted.

Thus realising likely developments and the uncertainty of the

(Continued on page 7)

Dastardly Outrage

Traitor Does It

NATION MOURNS LIBERATOR

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

The Afghan Consulate has received a telegram stating that the King of Afghanistan has been murdered.

The following is a translation of the text of the telegram:—

"His Majesty King Mahomed Nadirshah Ghazi has been made a martyr by assassination at the hands of a traitor at 3 p.m. on the 8th instant.

The whole nation is in mourning for its beloved King and has sent its allegiance unanimously to His Majesty Mahomed Zahirshah, His Majesty the late King's son.

The country is internally quiet."—A. P.

GORDON RICHARD BREAKS RECORD

King Congratulates Him On Achievement

LONDON, November 8.

At Liverpool, by winning Wavertree Selling Plate on 4 to 11 favourite Golden King, Gordon Richards broke Fred Archer's 48-year old British record, having now ridden 247 winners in the season.

Richards received a telegram from the King's Secretary, Mr. Clive Wigram: "I am commanded to express to you His Majesty's congratulations on winning 247 races and by this splendid achievement establishing a record in the annals of racing in this country."—Reuter.

King's Bench Awards Heavy Claim Against Well-Known Motor Firm

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Damages of £98,550 were awarded in King's Bench against Sir Herbert Austin and Austin Motors and Stephen Watkins, Son and Grove patent agents for alleged use of confidential information for getting patent in connections "Sunshine-roof" for motorcars, and alleged breach of contract as regards Sunshine-roof, which the plaintiffs, Mechanical and General Inventions Company and Edouard Ernest Dehwess, declared their invention.

The Jury awarded £63,550 for breach agreement to take licence and £35,000 for breach agreement but the plaintiffs cannot recover both acts of damages.

Judgment is reserved pending legal argument. The defendants claimed the invention as their own.—Reuter's Extra Special

NEWS ON [illegible]ER PAGES

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M. L. A. CHALLENGES HOARE

OSAKA SIGNALS LINE CLEAR

Bright Prospects For Indo-Japanese Agreement

TOKIO, Nov. 8.

It is understood that cott on manufacturers, Osaka have not entirely abandoned their opposition to the Indo-Japanese Agreement, but have agreed to moderate their objections, following the conference with Foreign Office officials. Consequently, the Japanese Government are expected to dispatch final instructions to enable agreement to be reached in broad outlines.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT PROSPECTS

(From Our Correspondent)

"All I can say is that the press forecasts are not wrong" declared a delegate participating in the Indo-Japanese negotiations, whom I met this afternoon to enquire about the state of negotiations.

The position is that the Japanese have accepted the Government of India's final offer of 400 million yard of piecegoods, while the Government of India has further modified their position with regard to cotton purchases [illegible] that in return [illegible] these goods to India she would buy roughly 14 lakhs of cotton bales.

A slight adjustment with regard to cotton purchases and classification of piecegoods still remains to be got through, but that is a matter of detail on which no hitch will be allowed to occur.

The Indo-Japanese talks may be said now to have reached a satisfactory conclusion. The negotiations have been really difficult.

OTTAWA RING

Japanese interests in Osaka have felt aggrieved that Britain should try to choke her trade in India and take advantage of the situation through Ottawa ring to promote her trade in India at the expense of Japan. Indian Government though not a free agent in many respects, have primarily kept in view the interests of the Indian textile industry and of the cotton grower. If the Japanese textile interests had prevailed, there might have been no settlement, but H. E. Sawada brought a broader outlook to bear on the subject. He had a strong support of the Kadono Japanese unofficial expert and of Mr. Kuruta, leader of the Japanese Cotton delegation.

INDIAN MARKETS

They realized that the Indian market offers great potentialities for the future development of the trade with Japan, and that these negotiations should not be allowed to break for the sake of the future trade relationship. Though their task was difficult, they have been able to influence the Osaka and the Tokio opinion, and the settlement is the result chiefly of their endeavours. The Indian side did everything it could to help the settlement, and in fact proposals made by the Indian delegates were far in excess of their original estimates

The settlement will be placed before the Assembly on 21st November.

MAHATMA'S MISSION

"Untouchability Must Die Or I Shall Perish In Attempt"

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 8.

Mahatmaji paid a flying visit to Katkol this afternoon, where he addressed an audience of 8,000.

"I have started an All-India tour in order to remove the curse of untouchability. Either untouchability must die, or I shall perish in attempting to remove it" he said:

He was presented with a purse and Gandhiji returned to Nagpur.

He was received by a crowd of 30,000 at Chitnis Park.

Dr. Khare presided over the meeting. In the beginning, there was a stampede and several boys fainted.

Dr. Khare opening the proceedings said Gandhiji had dedicated his whole life for the service of the down-trodden.

There was a continuous pouring of people and a regular rush towards rostrum.

Bruto, a German journalist took great pains in restoring order.

A welcome address was presented to Gandhiji by Dhantoli residents and the Depressed Classes of the province.

The address referred to Gandhijis' devotion to the cause of removal of untouchability in appreciative terms and wished him long life.

SERVICE IS RELIGION

Gandhiji in the course of his speech said that service to Harijans had become a religion with him, in order to purify Hinduism and enhance its influence in the world. He bore ill-will to none; not even against Sanatanists.

Proceeding he explained that he undertook the All-India tour in connection with Harijan work with a view to converting caste Hindus and thus righting the wrongs done to Harijans during the past.

With persuasion and not by force, he hoped to achieve his object and said that the purpose of enacting a legislation in regard to temple entry question was that law should not recognise the principle of untouchability which it had so far done though agelong customs prevailing among Hindus would be gradually wiped out.

Concluding he exhorted the audience to tackle the question of removal of untouchability.

JAWAHARLAL TO SEE MAHATMA

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru proposes to leave Allahabad to-morrow to meet Gandhiji who has commenced his Harijan tour.

Mr. Nariman and Mr. Brelvi, who had come here to meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have left.—A. P.

FEDERAL RELIEF PLANS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

President Roosevelt has announced an expansion of Federal Relief plans which aims at removing 4 million men from relief pay rolls by Public Works Programme.—Reuter.

N. Y. GOLD PRICE

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

To-day's gold price 33.0 five dollars per ounce.—Reuter's Extra Special.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO RETALIATE

Is Not Banned By Queen's Proclamation, Says B. Das

ADJOURNMENT MOVE

Charter Is Meant To Guarantee Rights To India And Not To Dominions.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

Mr. B. Das, the Chief Whip of the Democratic Party has sent in notice of a number of questions of adjournment motion on the subject of the Secretary of State's evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee relating to India's right of retaliation.

Mr. B. Das in a press statement declares that the Secretary of State's evidence, if it has been correctly reported, must cause consternation in India.

DENIES INDIA'S RIGHT.

Sir Samuel denies to India the right of retaliation against Dominions and would grant to Dominions a right which they have never claimed. In fact, when we were worried about the attitude of the South African Government to Indians settled in the Union, we felt that at any rate we had the right of retaliation.

It might not have caused much injury to the Union, but India would have been satisfied that she had recorded her moral protest.

MISREADING PROCLAMATION.

Sir Samuel Hoare claims that under the Queen's proclamation. Dominions have the right of protection. This is surprising as the Proclamation was meant to guarantee rights to Indian subjects. Moreover, the South African War was fought 40 years after the Proclamation and the Union did not exist, when the Proclamation was made. It was Indian soldiers who fought against Boers. If the Secretary of State's interpretation were to be accepted, we would be deprived of the rights we possess at present. Such a theory would also strengthen the hands of the White Settlers in East Africa to do their worst against Indians.

INDIA CAN'T BE PARTY.

I cannot believe that the Government of India can be a party to the theory propounded by the Secretary of State. My questions and adjournment motion will give the Government of India a chance to put matters right. If they fail to do so and a satisfactory explanation is not forthcoming, then the position of India within the Empire would become definitely subordinate to the Dominions and the new constitution would reduce the status of India in the eyes of the League of Nations and of the world.

UNACCEPTABLE.

While I am not free to disclose what happens in the Joint Committee on the Reserve Bank, I feel that if the Secretary of State's point of view were accepted, the whole constitution of the Reserve Bank would become unacceptable. We are prepared to concede a privileged position to the United Kingdom in view of constitutional associations. But so far as Dominions are concerned, we must stand absolutely on a different status. For instance, while we may permit dealing in British Sterling securities, we cannot accord the same status to Dominion stocks and securities.

RIGHT OF RETALIATION.

Indians are denied even elementary rights in South Africa. Even the right of trade is denied to Indians and we cannot accept the position that we should not be able to retaliate in India against Nationals of such Dominions. if the situation demands such a course.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle." Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street. BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a Gowd Saraswat Girl of 18 years or more to marry a young man of 27 years of same caste, getting Rs. 110 per month. Girl should be from good family, no matter poor and must know household work. Preference will be given to Girl from Karwar or Goa. Apply Box No. 1488, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted experienced canvassers on commission basis for our reknown Captain fountain pen, etc. Those who can pay cash for sample-collections need only apply to S. Chandra & Co., 21. Bazar Gate, Street, Fort, Bombay. (1489).

Wanted:—Managers, Cashers, Accountants, Provincial and Districts Agents on liberal terms. Apply at once with certificate to the Unemployment and Industrial Relief Corporation Ltd., Ghaziabad, U. P. 1463.

Required for an up-Country Newspaper Press—A qualified Process Worker who can take charge of complete plant and prepare blocks both coarse and fine screen. Three-colour man preferred. Reply stating experience and wage required to Box No. 7458, "Bombay Chronicle."

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted a four seater small second hand motor car in good condition. See or write to Mr. Bhujpuria at Narayen Mills Chawl, Lower Parel, Bombay No. 13. (1490).

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted—Hindu Lady Doctor and Nurses. Gujarati knowing as House Surgeon for Hindu Maternity Home. Write with pay, testimonials, Honorary Secretary. Balaji Road, Surat. (1491).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Alarmed! Why? "Will lose job, as the Chief now requires Qualified persons." Be prepared for such an eventuality. Unqualified people have little or no value. Commerce rules the World and Commercial Education is the demand of the day. Send for complete free Prospectus of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (1476)

Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College Nasik—This College opens after the Vacation on the 11th November, 1933. The College teaches B.A. Classes in English, Marathi, Sanskrit, History and Economics (Pass and Honours). Hostel accommodation for new students will be available in November. T.A. Kulkarni, Principal. 7465.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents in Districts and Towns to sell Krimol, the best sanitary Fluid. For terms and samples etc., apply to Annar & Co., Bombay No. 4. (1458).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

106. BUILDING MATERIALS.

Steel Beams and Rounds available for Building purposes. Large stocks. Low prices. Geo. Service & Co., above Kemp & Co., Hornby Road. (7362).

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Important to Business Houses & Merchants—We have opened a Litigation Department in our office at Lahore controlling Northern India for the realization of Outstandings through Court or otherwise. Write full particulars of your claim at Jywatt K. Malkani, Co. The Mall, Lahore. Representative is in Bombay for two weeks. Can interview personally on request C/o The Postmaster, G.P.O. Bombay. (1478).

Public Notices

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1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
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Public Notices

NOTICE

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD., SEASON TICKETS & COUPON BOOKS for the Bombay Season 1933-34 are available at the Turf Club Office, and can be had on application between the hours 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.

PRICES:—GENTLEMEN .. Rs. 75.
Ladies ..... Rs. 40.

By Order,
C. C. GULLILAND,
Secretary,
W.I.T.C. Limited
7454.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of three Sisters and will be received by the Undersigned not later than the 15th December, 1933. Applicants must possess the following qualifications in addition to nursing qualifications:—

(1) Must have studied upto Senior Cambridge Examination or the English VIII Standard, or must have passed the Matriculation or School Leaving Examination of the Bombay University or any other equivalent examination of any other Indian or foreign University.
(2) Must possess adequate experience of (a) work in operation Theatres; (b) teaching pupil nurses in the Wards of Hospitals; (c) equipment and (d) administrative work.

Applicants should state nationality, caste, age and qualifications and any special proficiency in (1) dietary, (2) the care of linen, (3) massage and (4) use of surgical splints and instruments.

The pay of the posts is Rs. 80-5-150 with efficiency bars at Rs. 100 and 125 with a uniform and dhobi allowance of Rs. 15 p.m. if no uniform and dhobi are provided by the Hospital; and with free board and free furnished (unmarried) quarters. The starting pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience. The selected candidates will be eligible to join the Municipal Provident Fund and will be subject to the Municipal Service Regulations for leave and conditions of service. They will be on probation for one year in the first instance, and will have to join their appointments from 15-1-1934, if appointed. They will have to get themselves registered with the B.P.N.A. before joining their appointments.

Candidates who are employed in recognized institutions or missions must send in their applications through the heads of their Institutions. Candidates will be liable to be called up for an interview at their own expense.

V.R. KHANOLKAR,
Ag: Dean.
4-11-1933. 7453.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1430 of 1933.

ABOO BUCKER ABDUL REHMAN ..... Plaintiff
Versus
ABDUL KARIM MAHOMED SURAIYA and MAHOMED UMAR SURAIYA ..... Defendants.

To,
ABDUL KARIM MAHOMED SURAIYA.

Sir,

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed a Suit for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 6,458-8-0 being the amount due under a Promissory Note signed by you and Dr. Mahomed Umar Suraiya jointly with further interest on Rs. 5,000 at 9 per cent. per annum from the 20th day of September, 1933, until judgment and costs and interest on judgment and that the hearing of this Suit is fixed for the 6th day of December, 1933, at eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon when you are to attend in person or by an Advocate and to produce all your witnesses and in default of your appearance on the day aforesaid the Suit will be heard and determined exparte not withstanding your absence.

Dated this 7th day of Nov. 1933.

Yours truly,
LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
7461.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on MONDAY, the 13th November, 1933, at 12 noon (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Association, situated at 16, Shaik-Memon Street, Bombay, to transact the business following Agenda:—

(1) To consider and to pass resolution on depreciating value of Rupee.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
PRATAPRAY MANMOHANDAS.
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 8th November, 1933.
7466

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Oct.	10 Nov.
Penang Maru	5214	18 Nov	28 Nov
*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Dec.	10 Dec.
Malacca Maru	5374	18 Dec	26 Dec

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 Nov
Haruna Maru	10500	11 Dec
Katori Maru	10000	26 Dec

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	22 Nov
Suwa Maru	10700	7 Dec

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	13 Dec
Asama Maru	17000	10 Jan

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	13 Dec
Hiye Maru	11600	27 Dec

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departur
Havre Maru	27th Oct.	15th Nov.
Havana ,,	10th Nov.	19th Nov.
Atlas ,,	25th ,,	10th Dec.
Shunko ,,	9th Dec.	23rd ,,
Argun ,,	24th ,,	8th Jan.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

The Company to stay in Bombay for one month only

Under the kind patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

at the

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, 11th November at 8-30 p.m.
Sunday, 12th November, at 3-30 p.m.

Our new popular play

AMRITSIDDHI

by

Mr. Vasant S. Desai.

Book in advance to avoid disappointment
Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

KOHINOOR
CINEMA, Dadar.

From 4th November for one week

Eddie Cantor
in
KID FROM SPAIN

DELIGHTFUL MUSIC
SPICY DIALOGUES

Daily 3 shows at:
5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee on Saturday, Sunday; and Holiday at 2-30 p.m.
'Phone No. 60162

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW EXTRA MATINEES AT 4 P.M.

THE CARLTON
To-day and To-morrow at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

LAST TWO DAYS ONLY TO SEE THE MOST SPECTACULAR COMEDY EVER PRODUCED!

"THE WARRIOR'S HUSBAND"

with ELISSA LANDI, and a big cast

NEXT SATURDAY
Another FOX hit!

To cope with the anticipated rush there will be three shows daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. throughout the next week.

The internationally famous beauty
LILIAN HARVEY,
and the golden voice tenor
JOHN BOLES
IN
MY LIPS BETRAY
WITH
that funny chap ELBRANDEL
and a notable cast

A DANCING SINGING MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

Book early at S. ROSE & Co., or at the Theatre

THE 7th INCARNATION of LORD VISHNU
for the Welfare of Humanity

The demons were a nuisance to the Holy Sages who were performing YAGNA for the GOOD OF UNIVERSE

Never before has the RAMAYANA been so artistically presented on the screen

VIJAYA Cinetone's First Hindi Musical Masterpiece

Sita Swayamwar

Featuring
MASTER MOHMED (of Harischandra Fame)
Miss PADMAVATI SHALIGRAM (The Radio Star).
Miss VATSALA JOSHI, MASTER SUNDERRAO, MASTER TANDEN and others.

THE MUSIC WILL CHARM YOU

The DIALOGUE WILL CARRY you with its masterly strokes, and SOMETHING NONE PRESENTED is

BAI SUNDERABAI

the famous Songstress of All-India in the role of Bhoodevi

For Booking apply to:
VIJAY CINETONE, Main Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.

TO BE RELEASED ON 25th November IN YOUR FAVOURITE THEATRE

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

November 8th.
Erica, Christy, Freemantle.
Sumatra, Messazo, Java.
Sikh, Bonnand, Calcutta.
Pasha, Murray, Rangoon.

November 9th.
Cape Cross, Holder, Calcutta.
Agna, Polson, Calcutta.

November 9th
California, Smart, Liverpool.
Victoria, Bonzamino, Genoa.

LOADING.

November 8th.
Steamer Oldham for New York.
Steamer Narkunda for Sydney.
Steamer Bankura for Busrah.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Victoria:—The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria, will sail today at about (11 a.m.) from Ballard Pier Station for Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Erica:—The steamer Erica, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Freemantle, with a cargo of 4429 tons wheat.

S S Sumatra:—The M Italiana steamer Sumatra, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Sikh:—The T M Coy's steamer Sikh, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Pasha:—The T M Coy's steamer Pasha, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Cape Cross:—The G T Coy's steamer Cape Cross, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Agna:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Agna, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S California:—The Graham T. Coy's steamer California will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind, Agents, M M & Co. from London.—210 cases confectionary; 111 cases wine; 40 cases beans; 110 cases glue; 218 cases spirits; 416 cases starch; 575 caes farina; 121 cases cigarettes; 40 cases castor oil; 37 cases peas; 58 cases fruits; 100 cases medicine 200 cases millboards discs; 305 cases auto casings; 110 cases provision; 69 cases steel shelving; 50 cases fruit salt; 45 cases sugar; 84 cases gin; 46 cases preserves; 467 cases whisky; 70 cases cordials 67 cases glassware; 74 cases newspaper; 200 cases springs; 97 cases paper; 136 cases bolts and nuts; 60 cases tyres; 80 qgs. lead; 45 cases chemicals: 84 cases cables; 20 cases beer; 84 cases whiting; 420 cases o'stores; 348 cases boot polish; 230 cases biscuits; 38 cases sherry; 80 cases syrup; 273 bundles tubes; 676 drums paint; 85 drums varnish; 2550 bags cement.

From Bordeaux:—205 cases brandy; 45 cases wine; 26 cases liquors.

From Bonlogne:—30 cases wine;

From Copenhagen:—21 cases meats; 40 cases milk; 50 cases beer.

From Basle.—140 brls. and 13 drums aniline colour; 20 cases indigo.

From Gibralter:—29 cases wine.

S S Tourushima Maru, Agents, O. S. Kaisha Ltd., from Osaka:—72 cases rayon yarn; 70 cases rayon piece-goods; 100 cases straw boards; 330 cases glassware; 25 cases silk yarn; 162 cases nails; 120 cases enamelware; 75 cases tallow; 20 cases arsenic; 70 cases cycle parts; 60 cases porcelain ware; 20 cases mattings; 110 cases paper; 80 cases rubber goods; 130 cases cotton yarn; 145 cases cotton shirtings; 170 cases cotton piecegoods; 2300 cases fish oil products; 750 bundles pipes; 50 bundles wire; 1526 bundles galvd. sheets; 3627 bundles steel bars; 865 bundles brassware; 20 drums dyes; 150 drums chemicals.

From Kobe.—105 cases glassware 80 cases soap; 280 cases cotton piecegoods; 60 cases rubber goods; 25 cases silk yarn; 135 cases logs; 51 cases silk goods; 20 cases rayon goods; 63 cases cotton shirtings; 42 cases dental cream; 45 cases mattings; 150 cases paper; 124 cases confectionary; 70 drums chemicals; 50 cases celluloide goods; 207 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 430 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 70 bundles galvd. sheets.

From Moji.—20 cases glassware; 800 bags chemicals; 45 bundles paper; 140 bales straw boards; 170 drums dyes dry.

From Singapore:—329 bags betel-nuts; 76 bags pineapples; 688 bags sago flour; 53 bags gum benzamin; 49 bags nut-megs; 25 bags stick lac; 31 bags pepper.

From Colombo.—61 hlc tea. 3120 bags copra.

EXPORTS.

S S California for Liverpool.—24 bales wool raw, E Mavji & Co.; 3200 bags groundnuts and 3500 bags groundnuts oil cakes, Strauss & Co., Ltd. 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes, and 700 bags linseed oil cakes, Cox and Kings Ltd.; 475 bags ajwan seed, M Bhuta & Co.; 1300 bags groundnut oil cakes, K Devchand & Co.

S S Sumatra for Genoa.—1092 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 320 tons scrap iron, G Gabriel; 110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Gill & Co.

For Marseilles.—3810 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 2580 bags groundnuts and 1400 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co.; 1905 bags groundnuts and 557 bags castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Ockenfels for Antwerp.—650 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosein & Sons.

For Rotterdam.—668 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosein & Sons.

S S Himalaya for Trieste.—1334 bags gingelly seed, K Devchand & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co., Ltd.

For Fiume.—1280 bags gingelly seed, R Radhal & Co.

For Piraeus:—9 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Ltd.; 375 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Salonica.—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Mestre.—220 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co., Ltd.

For Venice.—190 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

S S Oldham for New York.—1400 bags castor seed, Cotton Agents, Ltd.; 200 bales cotton waste, B Cursondas & Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Port Said:—12744 bags groundnuts, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Tango Maru for Hongkong —20 bales dry fruits, J Manekji.

For Dairen.—330 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.

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P-A-T-H-E

CANCEL ALL YOUR ENGAGEMENTS NEXT WEEK AND MAKE A POINT OF SEEING

"The SONG of SONGS"

WITH

MARLENE DIETRICH

BRIAN AHERNE
LIONEL ATWILL
ALISON SKIPWORTH

READ WHAT EDNA BARNES SAYS IN *THE DAILY SKETCH* OF LONDON

A very strange idea got about when Marlene Dietrich and Director Joseph Von Sternberg parted company.

It was to the effect that that lovely lady had been playing a modern Trilby to his Svengali and would, without him to direct her, be very light wine indeed in comparison with her wonted champagne quality.

Her first picture under the direction of Rouben Mamoulian places this notion where it belongs, in the unfounded rumour class.

Why, she acts so well in this picture, "Song of Songs," that when Garbo attended a pre-view of the film she was so much struck with "Marlannah's" (Germans pronounce it that way and they should know) work that she developed a keen desire to have Mr. Mamoulian as her own director. Could admiration go farther!

What Rouben Mamoulian has done in directing this strongly individual beauty is to make her less exotic and more human than she ever was in Von Sternberg's time.

That implies improvement. If Marlene had a fault, it was that she was too fantastically alluring for people to imagine that the roles she filled could possibly be paralleled in real life.

She has lost none of her wonderful expressiveness under Mamoulian; that the one-time "Blonde Venus" and heroine of "Morocco" can still, despite her penchant for trousers and jackets in private life, look the very personification of charming femininity. And the way she can show the whole of her lovely forehead quite unadorned under a plaited coronet coiffure is something hardly one woman in a hundred could emulate.

IT'S COMING TO PATHE ON FRIDAY NOV. 10th

Book your seats in advance.

Phone: 41561

Dr. PAVRI ELECTED

Majority Of 851 Votes Over Mr. Baloo

The result of the bye-election of "D" Ward in the Municipal Corporation to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. S. K. Nabiulla, was declared on Wednesday afternoon by the Municipal Commissioner.

Three candidates stood for election and the results are as follows:—

	Votes
(1) Dr. Homi F. Parvi	3,030
(2) Mr. P. Baloo	2,179
(3) Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar	49

Dr. Pavri has been declared duly elected.

Mr. Deorukhkar will forfeit his deposit of Rs. 200 since he failed to get one eighth of the total number of votes.

DR. HARDIKAR AND FUNERAL COMMITTEE

Dr. N. S. Hardikar has written to the Chairman of the Board requesting that he may be relieved from the duties assigned to him in connection with the funeral of the late Vithalbhai Patel, in view of the fact that he is still in hospital and therefore unable to participate actively in organising volunteers.

The Committee has expressed its gratitude to Dr. Hardikar for the valuable co-operation he has given in spite of his illness in the way of advice and suggestions, and by placing his best worker at their disposal.

SUCCESSFUL URDU MOSHAIRA

The monthly "Moshaira" of the Bazm-e-Khayal, Bombay, was held on the night of the 4th November in the show-room of Messrs. Chhibber and Co., Lamington Road, when Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Khan Arzu, editor of the daily "Hilal" presided.

In his opening speech the president referred to the sad death of Haji Tajammul Husain of Jalalpur which had occurred the same day in the early hours of the morning, paid a tribute to his poetic gifts, and prayed for the soul of the deceased.

He then offered some constructive suggestion to the Bazm and then allowed the "Moshaira" to commence. Some 18 poets recited ghazals. One noticeable feature of this "Moshaira" was that a Pathan poet whose mother tongue was Pushto, recited an Urdu ghazal which was highly commended by all.

The poems of Qabil Amritsari, Fasahat Warisi, Nawaz, Qamar, Kalim and Chishti (Secretary) were greatly appreciated.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR

One Rajaram Sitaram Donde an aged Hindu, who was knocked down by a motor car at Santa Cruz a week ago died in the K. E. M. Hospital on Tuesday night. The body has been removed to the morgue and the City Coroner will hold an inquest on Thursday.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 p.m. THE CAPITOL Book Now Plans Open.

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

The Intoxicating Pair

CLARK GABLE & JEAN HARLOW

In A Modern Unconventional Romance

HOLD YOUR MAN

NEXT SATURDAY

GOLD DIGGERS OF 1933
More Girls — More Tunes — More Laughs — More Show than "42nd Street"! Warren William, Aline MacMahon, Joan Blondell, Ruby Keeler, Dick Powell are among the countless stars in this great Warner Bros. Show!

Booking Is Now Open. Get Your Seats!

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vad 7 1990.
Muslim: Rajab 20, 1352.
Parsi: Khordad 4, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 42m.
Sunset: 6h. 4m.
Hightide: 3-55, 15-36.
Lowtide: 10-19, 21-24.

PHASES OF THE MOON: Last Quarter 10th November, 5h. 48m. p.m. New Moon 17th November, 9h. 54m. p.m. First Quarter 24th November, 1h. 8m. p.m.

Arrival of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel's remains in Bombay by s.s. "Narkunda", due at 4 p.m.

B.Com. Examination Results: 2 p.m.

Opening of First All-India Salon of Photographic Art by H. E. the Governor, Town Hall, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 10.

Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel's public funeral starting Ballard Estate (Nicol Road), 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 11.

Armistice Day.

SUNDAY, November 12.

I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin Athletic Sports, Hay Bunder, Sewree, 3-30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

MONDAY, November 13.

Results of Second LL.B., Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"20,000 Years in Sing Sing". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"I Lived with You". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL:—"Gay Cavalier". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

CAPITOL:—"Hold Your Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"The Warrior's Husband". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE:—"The Woman Accused". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"To-night or Never". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Krishna Sudama". Time as usual.

GLOBE:—"Street Angels". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC:—"Madhuri". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

ROXY—"77 Park Lane". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA:—"Sairandhree." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KOHINOOR:—"Kid from Spain". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL:—"This Week of Grace." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

JAMIAT ASHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN:—Under the auspices of Jamiat Ashubban Al-Muslimeen, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Abdul Karim Lakhani on "Ideal Education", at the J. S. M. Hall, 6 Maniar Building, Phydhony, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. M. A. Lakhani will preside.

LECTURE ON BIRTH CONTROL—A Clinical meeting will be held at the Main Lecture Theatre of Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) when a discussion on "Birth Control" will take place. Members of the Medical profession are invited to attend.

SREE GAUDIYA MATH:—His Holiness Tridandi Swami B. V. Gavastinemi Maharaj will hold a public religious discourse in Hindi on "Srimad Bhagazatam" in the Math premises at Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) The discourse will be preceded and followed by Sree Nam Sankirtanam.

SHREE MANGROL HINDU SOCIETY:—Under the auspices of this society, a public meeting of Hindus will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. at Sheth Mulchand Vasanji's Wadi (Bhagwan Bhuvan), Mint Road, Fort, when Bhai Parmanand (President of the Hindu Mahasabha) Dr. Munje and Sjt. Gaurishankar Misra (Secretary Hindu Mahasabha) will deliver lectures on the subject of "Hindu Sangathan" (Hindu Unity). Shet Chotalal Premji will preside.

MALARIA CARRIER:—The following is the list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles Stephensi, the Malaria Carrier, was detected breeding during the week ended on 4-11-1933:—

Colaba Causeway in house Nos. 71-81 in a roof gutter; Ghorupdeo Road in house No 290 (Sassoon Mill) in a Vat; Love Lane in a house Nos. 100-102 (Gamadia's Stable) in a well; Dadar Road in house No. 222 in a Cistern; Tulsi Pipe Line in house No. 63-E-E in a Cistern; Cadell Road, Mahim, in the Turkey Red Dye Works in Dye blocks.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7-00 a.m. Commercial Bulletin Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-00 noon Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Music.
1-00 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME

5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Moments Musical by Richard Meredith.
6-45 p.m. Dance Music, The Bombay Wireless Dance Orchestra
7-45 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME

8-15 p.m. Empire Relay if Reception is Satisfactory.
8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.

INDIAN PROGRAMME

9 p.m. News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
9-10 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran by Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. Classical and Light Music by Jaddanbai of Calcutta with Majid Khan, Sarangi.
11-00 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Evensong from Westminster Abbey.
9-15 p.m. A Sports Talk.
9-35 p.m. Midland Studio Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 Dance Music by the Casani Club Orchestra.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE. On Friday, First Aid posts will be established on the route of the funeral procession of the late Mr. V. J. Patel by the members of the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, No. 3 District.

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP. Rev. C. F. Andrews will speak to the Fellowship at the Ladies' Bungalow, Church of Scotland Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road, on Friday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)."

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S. S. "Tango Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 A.M. on Friday the 10th instant.

TENDERS FOR STERLING:—A Press Communique States there were no tenders for sterling on Wednesday, the 8th November 1933, £ 1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 15th November 1933, on the same conditions as previously announced.

BOMBAY JAIN SWAYAMSEVAK MANDAL:—Members of this Mandal are requested to attend the office at 8 P.M. to-day (Thursday) when necessary instructions will be issued as to the arrangements to be made for the duty entrusted to the Mandal in the funeral procession of Shrijut Vithalbhai Patel.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The outward P. and O. Steamer "Viceroy of India" left Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 6th instant and in ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Tuesday the 14th instant. She has been delayed by fog in the Suez Canal.

Clan Line Steamer "Clan Sinclair" arrived in London on the morning of 7th instant.

Steamer Clan Macnab arrived in the Suez on the morning of Tuesday November 7.

Steamer Clan Macpherson left Liverpool on the evening of Monday November 6.

INDIAN ATHLETIC LEAGUE:—A dramatic performance of "Saubhadra", the masterpiece of Yeshwant Sangit Mandali, will be held at the Bombay Theatre on Wednesday (22nd inst.) at 8-30 P.M. (S.T.), in aid of the Indian Athletic League's Umarkhadi Vyayamshala, a local institution organised through the efforts of Sjt. Vithalrao K. Kandalkar, under the presidentship of Dr. P. H. Meisheri.

The rates of admission range from As. 9 to Rs. 5-12, and seats may be reserved at the Umarkhadi Vyayamshala, Bombay—No. 9, or at the Ideal Stores, Girgaon, or at the League's Office at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge.

BOMBAY PREPARES FOR PATEL'S CREMATION

Municipal Schools And Offices To Remain Closed To-morrow To Enable All To Join Mammoth Procession

The decision to keep all the Municipal schools closed on Friday as a mark of respect to the memory of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, was taken at a meeting of the Municipal Schools' Committee held on Wednesday evening.

Originally, the Committee had decided to observe Thursday as a holiday, but in view of the fact that the funeral procession will be taken out on Friday, the Committee decided to give a holiday on that day to enable the school children to pay homage to the departed leader. All the schools have been informed accordingly.

FUNERAL PROCESSION

At the request of the Committee we repeat below the order and route of the Patel Funeral Procession and other arrangements.

The following will be the route of the funeral procession on Friday morning. The procession will start for Sonapur (Queens Road) at 7 a.m. from the Port Trust Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, and will go through the following route:—Ballard Estate, Bollard Road, Phiroshah Mehta Road, Hornby Road, Municipal Building, Hornby Road again, Crawford Market, Carnack Road, Kalbadevi Road, Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank Road, Girgaum Back Road, Charni Road, Girgaum Thakurdwar and Queens Road.

FLORAL TRIBUTES.

Associations and individuals wishing to offer floral tributes are requested to note that this will be possible only at the following fixed points:—

1. Nicol Road (from 6-30 to 6-45 a.m. before the procession starts).
2. Municipal Office.
3. Crawford Markt.
4. Bhuleshwar (opposite Fire Brigade Station).
5. Girgaum (opposite Prarthana Samaj).

ORDER OF PROCESSION

Pilot Car

Volunteer Escort

Ladies

FUNERAL CAR

Relatives Of Deceased

Members Of Committee

Volunteer Escort

Members Of Public

The public are requested to note that no other cars will be allowed in the procession and on no account will the procession be stopped for offering floral tributes except at the five points mentioned above.

ARRANGEMENTS AT SONAPUR.

After the procession reaches Sonapur there will be an interval of one hour before the public are admitted for 'dharshan.' Admission will be from Queen's Road an after performing darshan the public will immediately pass out by the gate in Princess Street.

No garlanding will be permitted at the time of performing 'darshan' but persons may offer flowers if they wish in such a way as not to interrupt the progress of those passing from one gate to the other.

LADIES IN PROCESSION.

All ladies wishing to join the procession are requested to assemble before 8 a.m. at Bhatia Bagh, Bori Bunder, where they will join the procession on arrival in the place allotted for them.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC

Processionists are requested to wear white garments.

All arrangements have been made after careful discussion and consideration with the authorities and with the agreement of the latter, and the Committee therefore earnestly request the fullest co-operation of the public in ensuring that they are strictly adhered to.

The public are particularly requested to refrain from making any sort of demonstration, reciting slogans, singing songs, carrying flags or other emblems and to allow the procession to pass in profound silence, befitting the solemnity of the occasion.

DON'T COME TO MOLE.

The Committee desire to impress on the public that none should assemble at the Mole on Friday when the proceedings will be private.

CHRISTIANS' TRIBUTE

Christian admirers of the late Sjt. V. J. Patel will offer their floral tribute to his remains, when the funeral reaches the Municipal Office on Friday morning. All those who wish to join are requested to be there by 7-45 a. m. on that day.

KHADI GARLANDS FOR PATEL'S BODY

Shriyut Vithalbhai was the first elected President of the Legislative Assembly. Even while in the Assembly, he was vowed to Khadi.

The only way to pay our homage to such an ardent devotee of Khadi is by offering him a garland made of pure Khadi yarn. We have specially prepared garlands of Khadi Yarn suitable for the occasion, which can be had at Khadi Bhandar (396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay)

Citizens are requested to pay their last homage to our Deshbhakta with Khadi garlands.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

"The Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association, at their meeting held on Wednesday have resolved that members should close their Hundi and other business on Friday in order to facilitate all to pay their respects to the remains of Deshbhakta Vithalbhai Patel and to enable them to take part in the funeral procession."

BULLION EXCHANGE

The Bombay Bullion Exchange Limited will remain closed for business on Friday in honour of late Shriyut Vithalbhai.

MARWARI SCHOOLS TO BE CLOSED

A meeting of the Marwari Sammelan was held on the 5th inst. when Babu Pyarelal was in chair. The meeting expressed condolence on the demise of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and decided that all the institutions of the Sammelan such as the Marwari Sammelan, the Marwari Hindi Library and the Sitaram Poddar Balika Vidyalaya will remain closed on Friday in honour of the Deshbhakta Vithalbhai Patel.

JOINING FUNERAL PROCESSION

Ready Cotton Market Remains Closed To-morrow

The Ready cotton market at Sewree will remain closed on Friday (10th inst.), with a view to enable the members and the staff to participate in the funeral procession of Shrijut Vithalbhai Patel.

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION

To Close At 2-30 p. m. To-day & Entirely On Friday

The following resolution has been passed by the Board of Directors of this Association:—

"In order that members and their servants of this Association desiring to see and honour the late lamented Mr. Vithalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel lying in state, and attend his funeral procession, may have time enough, this meeting of the Board unanimously resolves that our Bazar be closed at 2-30 (B.T.) on Thursday (9th inst.) and remain closed entirely on the following Friday, and the Teji Mandi Sahi of Friday be declared on Thursday at 1 P.M. (B.T.).

PATHE

The finest Cinema in Bombay

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

PARAMOUNT PRESENTS

LIBERTY MAGAZINE STORY

"THE WOMAN ACCUSED"

WRITTEN BY TEN FAMOUS AUTHORS

AN ALL STAR CAST

NANCY CARROLL
CARY GRANT
JOHN HALLIDAY
JACK LA RUE

A PICTURE YOU MUST NOT FAIL TO SEE

EXCITEMENT! ACTION! DRAMA! ROMANCE!

BING CROSBY
BING CROSBY

IN

"BLUE OF THE NIGHT"

and many of his famous tunes

BETTY BOOP

PARAMOUNT NEWS

THE £20,000 FILM STAR!

GRACIE FIELDS

in a Film of Undiluted Entertainment

"This Week Of Grace"

A FIRST-RATE MUSICAL COMEDY

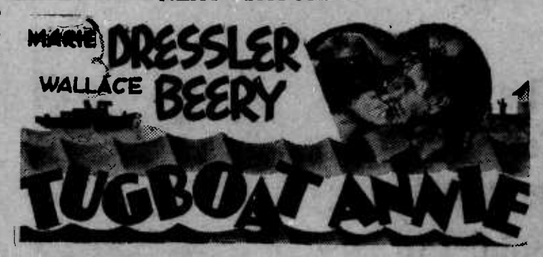
5-SONG HITS—5

at the Theatre Magnificent

THE REGAL

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

NEXT SATURDAY



THE YEAR'S GREATEST JOY CRUISE!

Booking open Daily from 9-30 a. m.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S "NO" TO S. INDIAN ACADEMY

Rejects Application Seeking Permission To Use Municipal Class Rooms For Purposes Of Imparting Free Music To Children

An application made on behalf of the Academy of South Indian music seeking permission to use the class rooms of the Parel, Dadar and Matunga Municipal Schools for the purpose of imparting free music to South Indian school children was turned down by the Municipal Schools' Committee at its meeting held on Wednesday evening.

The members who seemed to treat the application with contempt merely recorded it.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

On the motion of Mrs. Nalini V. Dalvi, the meeting agreed to a resolution calling for a report from the Secretary if any activities in connection with the Municipal Schools could be given up or curtailed with a view to provide for the extension of primary education in the city. The resolution read as follows:

"That the Secretary should report with a view to provide for extension of primary education what activities in connection with Municipal Schools could be given up or curtailed without detriment to the primary object viz., primary education".

GRANT FOR KHILAFAT SCHOOLS

A letter addressed to the Committee by Maulana Shaukat Ali on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee of India applying for a half-yearly grant of Rs. 1000 in respect of the aided Khilafat night schools was then considered.

On certain suggestions made by the Superintendent of Aided Schools, the Secreary of the Committee recommended that a grant of Rs. 300 might be paid to the Central Khilafat Committee. The Superintendent of the Aided Schools in a report stated that the beginning of April 1933 there were 20 Khilafat night schools in existence, but at present there were only eight and that a dozen schools had been closed in the interval. Of those existing five schoo's seemed to be flourishing. In view of this he suggested a grant of Rs. 302-8-0 could be given subject to an undertaking that the schools should be continued till at least the end of official year.

The Secretary's recommendation for a grant of Rs. 300 was accepted.

The Committee then adjourned.

PALESTINE CASUALTIES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

JERUSALEM, Nov. 7.

The total casualties in the recent Palestine disturbances are 24 civilians and one policeman killed and 205 civilians and 28 policemen injured.

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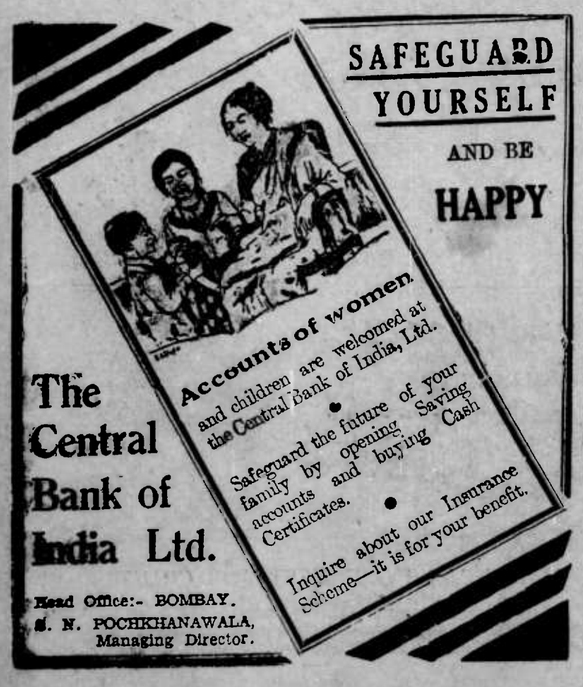
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PATIALA OPENS NEW PAVILION

Pays Great Tribute To South Punjab C. C.

AMRITSAR Nov. 8.

The first public function in connection with arrival of the M.C.C. in Amritsar took place at the Amritsar Cricket Ground this evening when at the garden party given in honour of the tourists the Maharaja of Patiala opened the Bhupendra pavilion named after His Highness. There was a large and distinguished gathering present, including members of both the teams, Yuvraj of Patiala and officials of the Amritsar Games Association.

Replying to the speech of the Secretary of the Association, wherein a reference was made to the great assistance which His Highness gave forth development of cricket in Punjab, the Maharaja of Patiala said the match at Amritsar was a befitting recognition of the sporting spirit in the Southern Punjab. The Southern Punjab Cricket Association was firmly established as a leading organisation of sport in the Punjab, and His Highness had no doubt it would grow strength and become true home of sport, and sportsmanship.

His Highness later formally opened with a silver key the beautiful pavilion which was built by public subscription to wards the funds whereof he contributed five thousand.—A. P.

STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBER v. BOARD

Motishah & Co. Applies To High Court For Injunction

Messrs. R. K. Motishaw & Co., a member of the Stock Exchange has applied the High Court for an injunction against the Board through their Solicitors Messrs. Amerchand and Mangaldas.

The hearing will take place at 2-45 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

PLEDGING BORROWED NECKLACES

Accused Pleads Guilty And Gets Fined

A fine of Rs. 180 in default three months' rigorous imprisonment was the sentence awarded by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon on Wednesday to one Abu Kudtarkar on two charges of criminal breach of trust.

The prosecution case was that the accused temporarily borrowed two gold necklaces from one Shanker Tukaram and G. S. Powasker. Instead of returning the necklaces to the owners in time the accused took both the necklaces to a Marwari and pledged them. The police, who came to know of the case recovered both the necklaces from the Marwari and arrested the above accused.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charges.

The Magstrate sentenced him as stated above and added that if the fine amount were recovered, it should be paid to the Marwari with whom the necklaces were pledged.

A CORRECTION

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes:—

I will be extremely obliged if you will kindly correct the report given in your paper of the 7th November about Mr. Dimtimkar's evidence in my Libel case against Mr. Sadanand. Your reporter has put wrong words in the mouth of Mr. Dimtimkar. The relevant report of the said proceedings is as follows:—

Mr. Kanuga asked Mr. Dimtimkar, "Since you consider Maulana Shaukat Ali to be a man of peace, why do you not attribute to the words: "I shall go out and see what I can do", the meaning that Maulana Shaukat Ali referred to his intention to go out and to work for peace".

Mr. Dimtimkar replied "that in the context in which the words are placed they mean that Maulana Shaukat Ali said he will go out and work against the Peace Committee".

The report of the proceedings which appeared in your paper of the 7th November to the effect that Maulana Shaukat Ali was going out of the Committee as he was apparently of opinion there wos no place for him there and wanted to carry on his peace efforts outside, is incorrect.

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KHAN BAHADUR AND GUJARAT CLUB

Resolution Excluding Police Officer Not Binding, Says Judge

DHARASANA ECHO

Social Institution Swayed By Political Sentiment, Remarks His Worship.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 8.

The Additional Sessions Judge delivered judgment to-day in the civil suit filed by Khan Bahadur Antia, Deputy Superintendent of Police against several members of the Gujarat Club asking for a declaration that the resolution passed by the Club excluding him from membership was illegal and not binding on him.

The judge granted the declaration, remarking that though no reason was advanced for excluding Khan Bahadur Antia from the Club, it was clear that the conduct of the police officer in repulsing the raids at Dharasana was the reason for the exclusion.

The club which was a purely social institution, has been swayed by political sentiment at a time when there was great popular excitement and when feeling against government and government's policy was intense and the eyes of all Gujarat were focussed on Dharasana.—A.P.

AUSTRALIAN TENNIS TOUR

Four Players To Participate In Madras Open Tourney

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

It is now definitely settled that the West Australian Tennis Team will participate in the Open Championship Lawn Tennis Tournament conducted by the Madras United Club, commencing during the Christmas week.

The Australian Team will comprise Messrs. Ford, Jacobs, Stephen and Davis. They reach Calcutta on Dec. 14 and after playing in the Calcutta South Club Tournament, they arrive in Madras on January 2, 1934.

Besides the local players, some prominent Northern Indian players are expected to participate in the Madras United Club Tourney including E.V. Bobb, D.N. Kapoor, Sohanlal, Blake, Islam Ahmed C. L. Mehta, Brooke-Edwards, Miss Jenny Sandison, Miss Leila Rao and Miss Harvey Johnstone.—A.P.

VICTORIA WIN BY 169 RUNS

ADELAIDE, Nov. 7

Richardson, the South Australian test player scored 102 but failed to avert a defeat. Ironmonger asssited by the wicket took six for 53. Victoria won by 169 runs.—Reuter.

KNOCKED DOWN BY LORRY

Boy Succumbs To Injuries In Hospital

"Death due to fracture of the base of the skull due to having been knocked down by a lorry" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on Wednesday over the body of Hithary Castilino, a Christian boy aged 6.

From the evidence it transpires that the deceased with another boy were crossing the Lady Jamshdji Reoad, Dadar, at 4 p.m. on Monday. A motor lorry No. W-897 was going along the Road and the driver, seeing the boys crossing the road blew the horn. The boys got frightened and the deceased, while running struck against left side of the driver's seat and fell down. The driver swerved the lorry to the right immediately. The boy was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died.

SUICIDAL DOSE OF OPIUM

Unemployed Succumbs In Hospital

"Death due to a suicidal dose of opium" was the verdict of the Coroner's jury at the inquest held over the body of one Dattoo Luxman on Wednesday.

It appears that Dattoo, who was unemployed went to a friend's place on Tuesday evening and finding that she was not there, he lay down on a mat in the room. Later, it was found that he was unconscious and breathing hard. The police were informed and the man was removed to the hospital where he died.

HIS THIRD CONVICTION

Hindu Gets 9 Months R. I. For House-Breaking

Nine months' rigorous imprisonment was the sentence awarded by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon on Wednesday to one Chaturbhuj Narayanji, a Hindu with two previous convictions on a charge of house-breaking.

The prosecution alleged that the accused broke into the flat of one B. M. Zaveri on the First Floor of Aresia Mahal on the Walkeswar Road on October 14. As he was getting into the Flat, he was noticed by a neighbour, who raised an alarm Seeing that he could not carry out his work in peace and being afraid that he would be caught, the accused jumped down and injured himself in doing so. The police were informed and he was arrested.

Before the Court, the accused pleaded not guilty.

BILLIARDS CLOSING SCORES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Following are the closing scores in to-day's billiards play:

Davis 12,224.

Newman (in play) 11 158

Late Mr. J. N. Mehta I.C.S.

A Dhanduker correspondent writes:—

With reference to the fact of the death of late Mr. J.N. Mehta, I.C.S., which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle's" issue of the 6th inst. the undersigned most respectfully begs to be favoured by giving a short space in one of the esteemed columns of your paper to the following few lines:

Mr. J.N. Mehta, I.C.S., whose death was announced in our issue of the 6th inst. was a native of Dhandhuka, and the first and only I.C.S. of the Modh Bania community. He leaves behind him his widow, a daughter and a large circle of friends and relatives to lament his loss.

Monday last was observed as a general hartal day in the town in memory of late Mr. Mehta. The Municipal Offices were closed. The local Mahajans also observed a complete hartal. All schools also were closed for the day.

HEAVY RAIN LIKELY IN SOUTH MADRAS

POONA, Nov. 8.

Yesterday's low pressure area is concentrating into a depression in the southwest Bay of Bengal. Rain is reported from a few stations in Burma, Bengal and South Madras. The minimum temperature is below normal in Deccan and the Central Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—Port Blair a-half inch; Tcungoo one; Gwa and Lashio three-quarters; Victoria Pt. Bhamo, Chittagong quarter, Negapatam two; Pamban one and a-half and Trivandrum a-half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will extend in Southeast Madras and Travancore.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of a slight intensity at its origin about 1,500 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 16hrs. 45mins. (I.S.T.) on Tuesday, November 7.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in South east Madras during the next 48 hours.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, November 8.

Summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8|11|1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 0.17 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.4 degrees (3.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.0 degrees (.6 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 63 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 146 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10). trace.

A Government Communique says that the Hon'ble U. Kyaw Din, Minister of Education, having accepted the invitation of the Secretary of State to proceed to London with the Burmese Delegation for consultation with the Joint Select Committee, has submitted his resignation which the Governor has accepted.—Reuter.

ALLEGED POSING AS C. I. D. MAN?

Muslim Arrested On Complaint Of Two Hindus

One Fakir Mohemad Sraja Ally, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, on Wednesday on a charge of posing as a C. I. D. Constable and extracting six annas from two Hindus on Charni Road a week ago.

The prosecution case was that on the night of October 28 two Hindus had gone to the Charni Road Gardens for a stroll. The accused accosted them there and asked them as to why they were sitting there at that time of the night. The two Hindus got frightened and submitted themselves to be searched, by the Muslim, who said that he was a C. I. D. constable. The search yielded six annas, with which the Muslim walked away.

The two Hindus later getting suspicious informed a police constable about the incident who followed the accused and arrested him.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, November 8.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.2 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

TWO MARWARIS UNDER CUSTOD

Charge Of Inducing Hin To Steal Pipes

On a charge of inducing Hindu to steal pipes from diff ent places, two Marwaries, Sh gan Damji and Menji Dam having their shop at Chor Baz were produced by the Lamingt Road Police before Mr. I. Mehta, Presidency Magistra Girgaon, on Wednesday and t police applied for the remand the accused to custody as th wanted time for making inqu ies.

In their application the pol stated that the accused w arrested by them as a result a statement made by one Dhul Tukaram, who had been arrest some time ago while he was moving a lead pipe from a hou at Falkland Road. The Pol also had recovered some pi from the shop of the accus which are believed to be stol property.

The Magistrate remanded t accused to police custody for fortnight to enable the police carry on their investigations.

OKHA PORT NEWS

The Port Officer, Okha Po wires under date November 8:-

The s.s. "Hatimura" (li British India, Agents Mess Chotalal Premji and Co.), arr ed at Fort Okha on November and left on November 6 w 1,356 tons of cargo for Rango The s.s. "Cape Saint" (Colum Line; charterers, Madhavlal a Co.), arrived at Port Okha November 2, with 4,448 tons coal and left on 7th.—A.P.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME

British Left-Wing Socialists Stress Need Of A Clearer Declaration Of Creed

PROBLEMS OF A SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT. Published by Victory Gollancp Ltd. London. 5 sh.:—

The crisis which threatens the economic structure the world and which in its earlier stages in England to he MacDonald betraval, had created a panic the like of which, perhaps, has not been witnessed since the Industrial Revolution. For Marxian theorists the present crisis is nothing surprising, as they believe that in the process of its development Capitalism digs its own burial ground as well. Those who have been proclaiming that the present is only one of those cyclical depressions associated with Capitalist modes of production and distribution and that the boom will surely dawn within the prescribed period, are showing frantic alarm and are furiously planning for something that would lead them out of the mess. Serious students of International politics and economics see in this crisis the beginnings of the death-dance of the entire structure of capitalism. The accelerated economic nationalism, a natural product of post-war Imperialism, destroyed the last attempt to sustain the existing structure. The utter failure of the World Economic Conference to grapple with the situation and to find a solution, even a transcient one, is a clear demonstration of the magnitude of the crisis in Capitalism.

In England the panic raised by High Finance resulted in the formation of what is called the National Government, owing to the treachery of the Labour leadership by men like McDonald, Thomas, Snowden and a few others. The few concessions that Labour had won through intense struggle and suffering were curtailed; unemployment began to swell despite the attempt at artificial palliatives; Parliament, the pride of modern Democracy, has turned out to be the virtual dictatorship of the bourgeosie; Labour was beaten out of Parliament as an effective opposition. No wonder, therefore, that serious persons in the labour movement who accept Socialism as their objective should begin to think in those terms. "The absolute necessity," in the words of Sir Stafford Cripps, "for the control by governments of individual and class interests is now universally recognised, except by the few Liberals who still cling feebly to a modified doctrine of 'laisez fairs.'"

The book under review is a collection of of the views of ten Left-wing British Socialists, namely Dr. Addison, Major Attlee, H. N. Brailsford, H. R. Clay, G.D.H. Cole, Sir Stafford Cripps, J. F. Horrabin, W. Mellor, Charles Trevelyan and E. F. Wise, on the immediate practical policy of a Socialist Government in Great Britain. These views were expressed in a special lecture series under the aegis of the Socialist League, a group within the Labour Porty. Sir Stafford Cripps, who edits this volume, is a prominent member of the League. It is clearly pointed out that the object of the League is to place before the British Labour movement the Socialist objective and to create the consciousness in the working class that would make the repetition of the 1931 betrayal impossible. That a move in this welcome direction should have aroused the ire of the official leadership of British Trade Unionism exhibits only the unrealistic realism that guides the destiny of the British working class.

Sir Stafford Cripps, discussing the way they would lead towards Socialism, exposes the democratic pretence of the British constitutional structure. He says: "If the electorate is to be convinced that socialism is a practical alterative they should be left in no doubt in two vital points," namely, "first, that the reality of the class basis of Government is fully realised; that there would be no attempt to compromise with the economics of capitalism, which are wholly inconsistent with the economics of Socialism. Second, that the economic power of capitalism is fully realised and that this power will not be allowed to defeat the change over to Socialism....."

"What must be made unmistakably clear,", declares Sir Charles Travelyan in his chapter on "Challenge to Capitalism," "first to ourselves and then to the whole nation, is that the Labour Party exists henceforward for no other purpose than the economic revolution to Socialism. And we insist on a clear declaration of the Party, to be openly and aggressively asserted in the country until it is believed, that the Labour Party will not again assume Government unless for the purpose of effecting that revolution."

LABOUR DICTATORSHIP

But this is impossible under the present condition and in the manner Labour in Government had been proceeding. The "National Government" with its preponderating Tory majority has, of course, shown the way. And that is unity in action or "Dictatorship of Democracy", if one may use the term. The Socialist Government will have, as Mr. Cole says, "to assume very wide powers" which "can best be taken by a measure, similar to the Defence of the Realm Acts passed during the war." Unless this is done, Socialism can never come, for Socialism insists upon a planned and ordered national life. In Cole's words, "Socialism is not a question of nationalising a few specially selected industries, but of changing the entire basis on which industry as a whole is conducted at present."

What will be the policy that a Socialist Government in Britain will pursue regarding India and the Colonies? The question is answered by Mr. Horrabin in an interesting chapter on "Break with Imperialism." He says: "The British Empire is the supreme expression of British Capitalism. British Socialists, therefore, cannot plan their offensive on the home front alone, but must inevitably relate it to almost world-wide struggle." ..... "The cant Capitalist assertion is that the Crown is the link binding the Empire together. 'Crown' here is merely camouflage for dividends." And "the history of British relation with India—India, where the great mass of the people was deliberately ruined economically in order to make Lancashire safe for British Capitalism—is proof enough." He explodes the dream that is cherished in certain quarters that there can be a Socialised British Empire. "A workers' United States of Europe," he avers, "is much more likely to be realised in our time than a Socialised British Empire."

This book is a welcome addition to numerous other books which have been published since the British Labour debacle. But more so, because the British Labour experiment in Parliamentary march to Socialism has attracted considerable attention throughout the world. The views expressed by eminent leaders of thought in the British Labour movement will, therefore, contribute to the disillusionment of those who still hug to the theory of peaceful and ordered transition to Socialism from Capitalism. The book is the expression of the growing discontent against the policy and method of the official leadership in British Labour movement and as such should provoke thought.

"BHARATA."

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URDU PERIODICALS

"SCIENCE" (Aurangabad)—The issue for the third quarter contains several highly interesting articles. The article which has been given the place of honour, is based on an essay in the "Popular Science" and it explains in a scientific manner the psychology of emotions like love, enmity and fear. It also explains how far human actions are governed by feelings and in so doing the latest theory on the subject has been fully explained in a way which can be understood even by a layman. Mr. Rifat Husain Siddiqi gives, in a short article, life-sketch of Avogadro of Turin, together with an account of his valuable researches in the realm of science. In another article Mr. Abdul Hai describes how petroleum is obtained, how it is purified and how various other substances are made from it. The article on "tanning" is continued in this number. Gleanings, notes and reviews on scientific books form a regular feature of this periodical and afford an interesting reading.

MAARIF (Azamgarh)—The place of honour in the October issue is assigned to Maulavi Saiyed Sulaiman Nadvi's lecture which was delivered before the students of the Jame-e-Milliya, Delhi. It is full of constructive suggestions and should be carefully studied by all who may be interested in the education of Muslim youths. The article on Nasir Khusrou dealing with his philosophical views and opinions is very well-written and will repay perusal. It is from the pen of Prof. Waliur Rahman. In another article Shah Moinuddin Ahmad refutes the allegations made by Mr. Graham Lewis in the "Illustrated Weekly of India" regarding Hazrat Khalid's marriage with Lalla and gives an authentic version of the whole episode. There are in this number several other readable articles.

NIGAR (Lucknow)—The October number opens with a critical study of Shakuntala by Kalidas, giving its outstanding features. "Maktubat-e-Niaz" (Letters of Niaz) are highly interesting and very brilliantly written. The letters bear no date etc. so it cannot be said to what period of his life they relate. In another article a description of the Sphynx is given. The story entitled "Pas-e-Ahd" is very readable. Dr. Najmuddin Ahmad Jafari explains in an article the distinguishing features of the British Parliament. It is to be concluded. Notes and other features are well maintained.

ZAMANA (Cawnpore)—The issue for October opens with an appreciative article by Kashi on the life and poetry of Bimal of Allahabad who died in March last at the age of 65. "Mandir our Musjid" is the title of a story describing how in a village in Rampur Hindus and Mussalmans helped each other in building a temple and a mosque. In the poetry section the poem by Maharaja Sir Kishan Parshad in memory of the late Nazar Tabatabai is spelndid indeed.

ISMAT (Delhi)—In the issue for November Maulana Rashidulkhairi refers to the proceedings of the Literary League, Lahore, and raises his powerful voice against the move to introduce birth-control in India and remarks that birth-control is nothing short of a curse. Nughat Afzal pleads, in a short article, for a careful study of temperaments of the girl as well as the boy before marriage is celebrated and states that in the absence of agreement the life of the couple will be like hell on earth. The story of a "haunted house" by Shams-un-Nisa Begum is very interesting.

WAR RESISTERS' INTERNATIONAL

THE WAR RESISTER Published at (11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex, England)

This is a journal conducted by the War Resisters' International, whose principal work is "to discover and link together war resisters in all parts of the world." The International considers that war is a crime against life and humanity. It is opposed to any kind of war, offensive or defensive. It has also for its objects the removal of differences between races and religions, classes and nations. Finally it believes that the State exists for man and not vice versa, as to-day.

The journal tells us of the world-wide work it has done during the year, and we are assured that 1933 marked the "peak of activity" of the International, since it has been receiving welcome news from every part of the world that its propaganda had told and that its ideals are making progress.

At a time when all the big Powers of the world are bent upon creating more armies and encroaching on the rights of smaller nations it may not be possible to give much credence to the reassuring words of the International. But work of this nature has to be necessarily slow.

The recent resolutions of the students at Oxford and Cambridge and in the American Universities have given added hope to the pacifists that there are a considerable numbers of people who are going to resist the claims of war to the utmost limit. To resist the impulse of war is a greater and braver thing than to kill and maim, though it may be unpopular. But there is hope for the future and every one is not likely to be war mad, when the call comes "To Battle."

"SATYAGRAHA"

SATYAGRAHA NISFAL ANE NAKAMU SHASTRA: By "Samaj Shastri." Published by the Hindustan Newspapers, Ltd. Price As. 12.

This publication contains various articles which appeared in the Gujarati Daily "Hindustan Prajamitra." Individual and mass Satyagraha has been practised since times immemorial in different parts of the world. Satyagraha is based on spiritual principles and its failure or success is not measured by the actual result. The writer has made some attempt to prove the failure of Satyagraha, which Mahatma Gandhi first started in 1908 in South Africa, and in 1930 in this country.

The writer claims that Satyagraha based on 'Satya' (Truth), and 'Non-Violence' (Ahimsa) has done more harm than any good. Evidently the writer has no faith in Truth and Honesty as political weapons!

"THE ARYAN PATH"

In the November issue of this Theosophical journal, Mr. C. E. M. Joad, the well-known philosopher and educationist raises an interesting discussion on the subject of the revival of hedonism, which, as he points out, is the marked tendency of the present age, as distinguished from the "Restrictive Victorianism" of the last century. This tendency has been heightened to an unprecedented degree by the mental and psychological upheaval which has followed in the wake of the last World War. But obviously, like all reactions, it is bound to be but a passing phase, though how long that phase may last it is not easy to foretell.

The problem, which Mr. Joad tackles—that of the pursuit of real or lasting happiness—is a problem not of to-day but of ages, a problem which man, ever since he began to speculate on the why and wherefore of the ills of life, has been turning over and over in his mind. The earlier Greek philosophers, no less than the Chinese and Hindu sages, tried to probe the secret of happiness, hapiness to be enjoyed not in any life beyond the grave, but in this very life. The results of the quests of these philosophers and sages are well-known. Mr. Joad appears to agree with the conclusion of these ancients that the way to true happiness lies through the Golden Mean. But as editorially pointed out in "The Aryan Path," Mr. Joad's interpretation of this "Golden Mean" is incomplete, inasmuch as it concerns itself with the quantitative value and ignores the more important qualitative value of the ingredients of happiness.

To our mind, the key to the secret of lasting happiness will not be discovered until there is a clear perception of the goal of human life and what this goal is will be seen only when the real nature of human life is apprehended. Till then, all attempts at securing real happiness are bound to remain mere gropings in the dark. The Upanishadic sages are definite that they had found the key. They say that only when it is realised that all life is one and undivided, man's ideas of separateness and shortcoming, which are at the root all desire and discontent, will disappear and he will rediscover his essentially happy or blissful nature.

Besides Mr. Joad's articles there are several other interesting contributions in the journal, such as "Sociological Puritanism" by Mr. William Seagle, "The Mystical and the Occult" by Mr. Lawrence Hyde, "Time and Timelessness" by Mr. Arthur E. Lloyd Mannsell, "The Asiatic Element in Swinburne" by Mr. R. G. Shahani and "India's Message in Colour" by Mr. S. V. Venkateshwara.

G. B. S.'s War-Time Advice To Sutro

"Write Scenerios" To Gain Dollars To Fight Germans

Mr. Alfred Sutro, the dramatist, whose death at the age of 70 was announced recently, had completed a volume of reminiscences. Under the title of "Celebrities and Simple Souls" (Duckworth), they were published two weeks after his death.

Mr. Sutro's wide range of acquaintance provides an interesting crop of stories of stage and political personalities of his day.

Remarkable evidence of Bernard Shaw's clear-headed prescience is provided in a letter which Shaw wrote to Sutro in 1915, on hearing that he had taken a post with the Censorship at Whitehall. He wrote:

"Of all the damned ridiculous pro-German follies ever committed by a British patriot, this is quite the damnedest.

"Don't you know that with the exchange at its present rate, and ammunition pouring in from America every day, the man who can transfer a hundred pounds from America to England without exporting anything but a scrap of paper helps us more than six dozen thoroughly inefficient amateur clerks?

"Come out of it this instant. Write me a handful of film scenarios and sell them to the Los Angeles people at £400 apiece. Write me a comedy for the American market, a drama, a melodrama, what you will. Only write it, and set up a stream of royalties every week from New York to London.

"Confound you, don't you know—you, an old City man—that this is the way to fight Germany, and that the one man in ten thousand who can do it and doesn't ought to be shot? Alfred, you are a criminal, a traitor! Go up, thou bald head, and do what the God of your fathers meant you to do!"

A NEW JOURNAL

A new monthly journal in English, entitled "Information," has made its appearance in Bombay with the current month. It is edited by Mr. T. N. Rao and its aim is stated to be "to provide, procure or furnish information on all possible topics of public interest" and as well as "to publish interesting articles or news items which in their nature are informative and instructive, the policy being information and not comment." The journal is published from Malad.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"History of Prostitution in India, (Ancient—Vol. I)." by S. N. Sinha and N. K. Basu. The Bengal Social Hygiene Association, P28-A, Maniktolla Spur, Calcutta. Rs. 4/8; 7s. 6d.

"The Reserve Bank of India and its Functions." by Sheokissen Bhatter and Dr. L. Nemenyi. The Book Company, Ltd., College Square, Calcutta. Rs. 2/8.

MARATHI

"Sarala," by S. Hriday. Kashinath Mahadev Thamhankar, Sahakari Granthkar, Girgaon, Bombay. Re. 1-4.

ROYALTY AND LITERATURE

Rulers As Well As Nobility Of Hyderabad (Dn.) Have Enriched Urdu Literature

We were told recently by a Firman that H. E. H. the Nizam is going to publish a book of verses in Persian, that would be circulated among his subjects and surely outside too, so that the public would be able to form an idea of H. E. H.'s way of handling Persian verse. This is not the first time that H. E. H. has shown his interest in Persian Literature. Several of his poems have been published by a special "Jarida" and are already in circulation among the people. The local poets of Hyderabad do place before H. E. H. their own efforts and seek advice in literary matters now and then, which he gives ungrudingly.

It is also not unusual to see others offering a few verses as "Nazrana." It was only recently that Moulana Zafar Ali Khan of the Panjab, the some time editor of the "Zamindar," and also a subject of H. E. H., presented some ten verses in Urdu to H. E. H. as a token of his regard, when the Moulana visited Hyderabad recently. These verses were published in the Urdu papers of Panjab of the day, with some biting criticism. The Moulana did not expressly desire H. E. H. to reply, as it was not in the fitness of things for an ordinary subject to do so. But when he offered a similar "Nazrana" in verse, to Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, his Minister, he did express a wish for a reply in verse, which the Maharaja courteously complied with gracefully.

Literature, chiefly in verse, has been the chief hobby of H. E. H. Mir Usman Ali Pasha, as it was of his late father Mahboob Ali as well as Minister Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad. The late H. E. H. Mahboob Ali Pasha's "gazals" are well known—for instance "the world is a sarai and our life here is short" can be heard everywhere, while the Maharaja Bahadur, as Sir Kishen Prasad is affectionately called by his subjects, is a well known writer of Urdu prose as well as poetry under the psuedonym 'Shad.' A book of Urdu verses and some books on travels and his experiences are already available, printed in his own press. Though age and his official duties do not allow him, much lesiure, yet he managed to find some time to compose a few verses, in reply to Moulana Zafar Ali Khan's request.

While the Moulana Zafar Ali Khan's "Nazrana" in verse to H. E. H. was called a "Necklace of Nine Gems," his "Nazrana" to the Maharaja Saheb, was named "The Law of the Day," from the subject's point of view, praying the Maharaja Saheb to reply from the Ruler's point of view, which, of course, the latter did, saying in his concluding two lines "Oh, Shad, if you are a real Soofi, obey God and take up the sword in your hand, for, that is the law of the day." "Shad" is the pseudonym of the poet, which, it is usual among Urdu poets to attach to their poems.

Another of the Maharaja Saheb's Urdu poems, is a gazal which begins thus: "Teri ishq hai meri arazu, teri shan jal jalala" —meaning, "Oh God, my greatest wish is to deserve your love" from which it would be clear that he is a great Soofi philosopher and lives the life of one.

Such interest in the literature of the people's own language, and a free exchange of thoughts between the Ruler and his subjects and an active participation in it, without an official routine, bring the two together, more than any thing else can do. This is not the first time, surely, that we see rulers and the high dignitaries of the State coming together and indulging in literary bouts of the kind mentioned above. History gives instances of festive occasions like the Diwali and Dasara, on which both Hindu and Muslim poets freely composed and exchanged ideas, so much so that the language had become almost one Hindustani.

Moharam, in the time of the late Mahboob Ali Pasha, was practically a meeting of the poets, in which the best Urdu poets were invited by him to contribute their best compositions, which, of course, were duly rewarded. In fact, most of the recent poets like Mir, Dard, Shar Ratan Nath Sar and others had their upbringing under H. E. H. Mahboob Ali Pasha and the Maharaja Bahadur. Moharam was an event in Hyderabad at which some of the most popular poems were produced. In fact, no poety was thought to be good unless and until it obtained its recognition at the hands of Hyderabad.

MOGHAL RULERS' EXAMPLE.

If Hyderabad is admitted to be more or less a remnant of the Moghal line, as some do, the weakness for Urdu verse, exhibited not only by the late Ruler but also by the present Nizam looks quite appropriate. For, the Delhi Kings too had their weakness for Urdu verse—right down from Akbar and his Minister Raja Mahesh Das (commonly known as Birbal) down to the last of the line, Bahadur Shah. This last Moghal King wrote under the pseudonym of "Zafar" and his poems are very popular among Urdu reading public. His poetry is called "Rangeen" by some; but when he was taken prisoner in 1857 and removed to Rangoon, where he ultimately died, his "gazals" became more and more melancholy, and lost their colour. In one of them he asks "where am I, whence did I come, a new clime and new dress. The world is but a 'sarai.' My days are past, only a few are left."

Such were the characterestics of the relations between the rulers and the ruled in India, unlike what we see in the West. Here they are more intimate and are based on mutual affection and regard. One of the questions that is anxiously asked by a good many people in Hyderabad is "will the old days be revived at all?"

G.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1933

NOT WITH A PAIR OF TONGS

It will be a monstrous injustice to India if the suggestions made in Sir Samuel Hoare's memorandum, pertaining to paragraphs 122 to 124 of the White Paper, is accepted by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, though we have no doubt it will. But since the whole White Paper is full of conditions derogatory to the self-respect of Indians and their freedom, it is perhaps, useless to protest against these particular provisions.

Under these sections of the White Paper "no British subject, Indian or otherwise will be disabled in British India from holding office or practising any profession, trade or calling only by reason of his religion, descent, caste, colour or place of birth." All this rigma role means that, while Dominions such as Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa, and even Crown Colonies like Ceylon and Kenya, can discriminate against Indians, India cannot retaliate, because she has been given her Charter of freedom for others in the Queen's Proclamation!

DISABILITIES OF INDIANS.

It is a pity that Sir Samuel Hoare has no equal respect for the rights of Indians, which are contained in the Proclamation. Even to-day Indians are debarred from entering the British Navy, on account of their colour, or even the British Army,—yet here is a cool proposition that India which can be, and is being, treated as a pariah by the Dominions, cannot give similar treatment to others, because of the Proclamation. Can anything be more absurd?

Are we to suppose that only Indians, as British subjects, possess no rights whatever, while every Afrikander, or a Boer, or a New Zealander can come to India and rule over Indians? What is to prevent the Secretary of State for India from appointing a Boer as the Governor of Bombay, though he knows well enough that Indians are treated as helots in the Dominions, possess no civic rights, are not allowed even to travel in first class in railway trains, and in most places are segregated? They are not allowed to hold property in South Africa, not allowed to trade without a license, not allowed to set foot in most of the Dominions, and given no civic rights anywhere. They are not allowed to hold any government appointments, though even in the Bombay Presidency we have a New Zealander working as a Commissioner of a Division?

HOARE'S IGNORANCE.

Even Chaudhary Zafrullah Khan was constrained to protest against this monstrous inequity, and when Sir Samuel Hoare was cornered he could only say that it was open to India to make separate agreements with those countries which treated her nationals with contempt and contumely. We are amazed that Sir Samuel Hoare is ignorant of the agitation now going on in India against the insulting treatment meted out to Indians in South Africa, and the many mean attempts made to hound Indians out of that country, though they have as much right to live there as the whites themselves. Any white man is preferred to a coloured British subject. The Joint Committee, would be asked whether such treatment is likely to make Indians proud of the British Empire or make them anxious to be subjects of it, or remain within it.

AN UNCLEAN THING

More than trade discrimination, the treatment given to Indians in the British Empire has been a rankling sore. It is ridiculous to assert that India can retaliate by refusing right of entry to those people who are positively ill-treating Indians and withholding from them their inherent rights. Even in the United Kingdom Indians are often debarred from service in local bodies, and India is expected to welcome every foreigner that comes to this shore to shake the pagoda tree. There must be some kind of limit to this brazen-faced discrimination everywhere against Indians and the demand for non-discrimination against Britishers in India. This alone puts the White Paper completely out of Court as far as India is concerned. The thing is unclean and no self-respecting Indian should touch it with a pair of tongs.

Anti-Ratio Campaign

The nation-wide agitation against the present exchange ratio is receiving the strong support of disinterested and veteran businessmen like Sir Montagu de P. Webb. Addressing the East India Association in London on Tuesday, Sir Montagu severely condemned the Government of India's currency policy in general and their manipulation of the exchange ratio in particular. He fully agrees with the Indian critics who maintain that India is the only country in the world after the Great War whose currency is deliberately over-rated instead of being under-rated and that this is an unendurable blow to India.

It is unfortunate, however, that some well-meaning but ill-informed leaders like Acharya P. C. Ray are labouring under the wrong impression that the lowering of the ratio will be an advantage mainly to the Bombay millowners but will be a blow to the Bengal industries. This is a wholly illogical and absurd attitude for any intelligent man to take up. Surely the ratio cannot operate so as to discriminate in favour of one province and against another.

It is true, as Acharya Ray contents, that the lower ratio will make imported machinery dearer and this will be a loss to the Bengal industrialists. But the same will be the case in other provinces where machinery is imported. Does Acharya Ray suggest that for the sake of cheaper machinery all imports are to be cheapened by a higher ratio? That would be a suicidal course which every free country is guarding against.

The real merit of the lower ratio is that it will raise the price of Indian raw produce and thus help millions of Indian agriculturists. It is through their increased purchasing power that the industrialists in Bombay, Bengal and elsewhere will be really benefited. It is ridiculous and suicidal to cripple the agriculturist's purchasing power for the sake of cheap imported machinery.

Will Liberals Take The Hint?

It is pleasing to note that Pandit Malaviya's plea for a united front is receiving cordial support from prominent Liberal leaders. Speaking on the subject a few days ago Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha said:

The prospect before the country will continue to be dark and gloomy unless and until all Nationalist Parties take stock of the present situation and meet together once again on a common platform to work as one progressive political party.

If Mr. Sinha means that the Nationalist parties should obliterate all their party differences, if only for a time, his suggestion is a counsel of perfection. But it should not be a difficult task for these parties to unite and co-ordinate their efforts on specific issues, as suggested by Pandit Malaviya. Mr. Sinha strongly supports such co-operation, however limited its scope may be at first. The spirit of co-operation has a natural tendency to spread from one sphere to another.

It is necessary to state in this connection that we now need something more than general recommendation of united action. We need a clear-cut workable plan of united action on specified issues. A provisional place of united opposition to the White Paper has already been suggested on the lines of the united agitation against the Simon Commission. But the plan needs to be fuller and clearer before it can be effective. The precedent of the agitation against the Commission will not by itself be very helpful. All those who took part in it knew how to oppose the Commission. They all boycotted it and otherwise denounced it. But few have now a clear idea as to how precisely the White Paper is to be resisted. Mere academic protests will surely not do.

Mr. Sinha himself realises this and observes that "the time has come when the old tactics, however efficacious they might have appeared to some of us at one stage of the country's political history, have to be modified, nay, even discarded if the interests of the country demand it." A long step towards an effective united front will have been taken if Liberals in a body accept the hint and prepare themselves for some real action beyond their traditional appeals and protests.

Press Views

Truce To Controversies

This is not the time which ought to be wasted in ratified controversies of "ideologies" or "outlooks"; this is a moment when we should take stock of the entire course of events and explore the possibilities of the greatest common measure of agreement. It would be advisable for us to recognise that the White Paper is a menace that has to be fought. By ignoring it, not much by way of joint action to concert maximum effect can be done. It is a time for calm reflection, not for sarcasm; for united counsel, not for sporadic pronouncements. Leading Congressmen should, therefore, gather once again, with a view to frame a policy which will draw together all opponents of Government's constitutional programme. Existing facts and conditions demand such a united front, and however difficult may be the struggle against the "dual policy," it must be fought with all the available resources and stamina of the nation.—"Hindustan Times."

Who Cares ?

Mr. Nariman must clearly see that the talk of the necessity of obtaining the mandate of the parent body hardly takes us far. No session of the Congress can be held until civil disobedience has been formally abandoned, and those with whom it rests to abandon it formally have so far stoutly refused to listen to the counsel of reason, expediency and common sense. Mr. Nariman himself says that "to keep the Congress intact is more important even than to keep individual civil disobedience alive by any means." But who listens? The Poona programme has literally fallen flat upon the Congress and the country. No attempt is being made anywhere to carry it out. And yet it must remain with all its disastrous paralysing consequences, because the Mahatma believes in civil disobedience and knows of no other method by which the political destiny of India can be worked out, and because Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru believes that Congress men and the masses desire no change in the Congress programme!—"Tribune."

Avert Splits

When the new Constitution emerges from Parliament in the form of an Act it will be then only possible for Congressmen to decide in the light of circumstances then prevailing, what their attitude should be towards it. There are some who feel that since the electorate has increased Congress must start enlisting the support of the voter from now for its candidates. The Congress has made the claim, and rightly, that it represents the country. We have no doubt that if at any stage Congress as a body decides that the capturing of the legislatures by its nominees is necessary for the struggle it has been carrying there will be no difficulty in getting national support for its candidates. What we want Congressmen scrupulously to avoid is a split in their ranks on this issue at this or at any later stage. The period between now and the coming constitution should be utilized not for forming parties, but for evolving an united programme for the country, and for preparing public opinion.—"National Call."

Life-Long Prisoner

What would one think of the system which makes it possible for a man to have spent 45 out of 60 years of his life in jail and still awaiting to serve another term of 7 years' imprisonment? Yet it is not in fiction, although we have been familiarised with the well-known character of Jean Valjean in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." One Jowala, of Amritsar, is the individual we are referring to. A boy criminal, on first conviction, is thrust into the prison in the company of old jail birds who are only too pleased to train the youngsters in their own art. At the end of the term of confinement he finds himself free to practise the art he has learnt in the prison, but his prentice hand is easily trailed and he is clapped back into prison to undergo a further term of probation at the hands of the veterans. This process goes on after every term of imprisonment till the boy grows into a man and into infirmity. Familiarity in such cases does not breed contempt for the jail but love for it. It is paradoxical but is true all the same. The moral is never to put young criminals in the company of old ones. Reformatory is their place, and this principle should never be deviated from.—"A. B. Patrika."

COMMON SENSE VS. DOGMA

Corporation And Birth Control

From C. L. D'Avoine.

After the flippant manner in which the Bombay Municipal Corporation treated the important "Kutchra" question recently, one could not expect much from our worthy City Fathers when the Birth Control motion came up for discussion the other day. It was, indeed, laughable to hear a Goan medico, presumably a staunch Catholic, dilating on the immoral aspect of the question and the danger of reduced population. In this he was strongly supported by a countryman, who, owing to the position he holds, would not dare say a word in favour of this much needed measure.

DOGMATIC PRIESTS.

Dr. Collaco, of course, repeated parrot-like the familiar tag of Catholic priests that Birth Control is immoral. Why immoral? Most of them cannot exactly say. They dogmatically affirm that it is against God's laws; that is to say, against the laws framed by their priests. They refuse, as all dogmatists do, to consider the other aspects of the question which, as Rabbi Edward L. Israel says in his lucid article in the "Birth Control Review," reproduced in the "Chronicle" of the 3rd instant, are far more weighty and convincing than the mere dicted of theologians.

Rabbi Edward L. Israel, who is an eminent theologian, denies that the Bible prohibits Birth Control. Like other intelligent and sensible persons who do not accept the Catholic views on the subject, the Rabbi thinks that it is, on the contrary, the reckless encouragement to breed like rats, when the economic conditions do not permit it, which is sinful and immoral.

FORCING VIEWS ON OTHERS.

Let us admit that the Catholics are entitled to their views, however erroneous they may appear to us; are they entitled to force their views on people who are not of their way of thinking? In his reply to the questions in the Madras Legislative Council, the Local Self-Government Minister said that protests against the introduction of Birth Control clinics in that Presidency were received from the South Kanara Catholic Association, the Tuticorin Diocesian Catholic Association, the Madras Catholic Social Guide, and a public meeting of the Catholics of Madras City. It will be seen that only the Catholics are raising objections against this measure in Madras though the majority are in its favour.

MEDICAL OPINION.

If Dr. Collaco was acquainted with modern medical literature, he would have known that quite recently "The Practitioner," a leading English Medical Journal, issued a special Birth Control number in which a number of distinguished and eminent people contributed. Among them were a large number of eminent physicians such as Lord Horden, the King's Physician, Lord Dawson of Penn, Dr. Norman Haire, Dr. Blacker, Sir James Barr, the President of the Royal College of Physicians and others. All these eminent persons advocate Birth Control and none of them fear that England would be reduced to a fourth class power if the population was reduced. It is, of course, possible that now that Dr. Collaco has spoken these eminent English doctors and others who advocate Birth Control may change their mind if they happen to know the opinion of the eminent Goan doctor of Bombay.

Catholic priests have always opposed scientific measures calculated to benefit man-

(Continued on page 7).

Frankly Speaking

NEW LOAN.

The Secretary of State's announcement of the new Sterling Loan of £10,000,000 is in full accord with our own anticipation. It is purely for the purpose of redeeming the 1933-34 Bonds at 6 per cent.

The rate of interest of the new Loan is not unduly high, though high enough to ensure prompt subscription. Indeed we shall not be surprised if the Loan is not oversubscribed within a few hours of the opening.

The reduced rate will mean an appreciable saving in the interest charges.

It is due more to the abundance of capital lying idle, being shy of investment in business enterprise in these days of depression than to any extraordinary rise in the Government of India's credit.

As fair facilities have been provided for subscribers in India, it is to be hoped that a good part of the Loan will be subscribed in this country. The less India relies upon foreign capital, the better.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

After the speech of M. Molotov, President of the Council of Commissars, at the 16th Anniversary of the Soviet, let us hope everything will quieten down, and neither the Japanese nor the Russians will take the initiative in a war, which it would be impossible to localise.

The Soviet is always unwilling to make any charges against its neighbours. In fact its extraordinary patience has given an altogether wrong idea of its strength.

The many concessions made by the Soviet seem to have brought about the belief, in Japanese minds that they can do anything they like with Russia.

It is gratifying to note, however, that the Japanese Ambassador has now assured the Soviet that, the charge that Japanese aeroplanes flew into the Russian territory was not a fact, and that they had no such desire.

MATTER FOR INQUIRY.

Grave allegations of ill-treatment of the under-trial prisoners in the Madras Conspiracy Case, by the jail officials have been made before the Special Magistrate and need to be carefully investigated.

Some of the prisoners, it is said, were mercilessly beaten, chained and dragged, and two were incapacitated from taking any part in the trial.

The doctors who examined them have reported that they saw several scratches and contusions on the prisoners' bodies.

The only alleged occasion for such ill-treatment is that the prisoners protested at being transferred to an unclean room.

Allegations of ill-treatment in jails even of detenus and under-trial prisoners are becoming very common in many provinces, and they are likely to be more so if neither the authorities concerned nor the public care to make searching inquiries into them.

Jail discipline will not be the worse for a higher standard of humanity towards prisoners.

ASTOUNDING SENTENCE!

The sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000, in the alternative eight months' further imprisonment, on Mr. P.H. Patvardhan, Pleader, Ahmednagar, is utterly disproportionate to the offence.

What was the crime of Mr. Patvardhan for which he has been given this severe sentence? He made a hostile demonstration on the eve of the Governor's visit to Ahmednagar for the Darbar by making a speech, which he was prohibited from doing.

Surely that does not call for such harshness. If the Magistrate had erred on the side of leniency, nothing would have happened either to the Darbar or to the majesty of the law.

Such extreme sentences defeat their object and are calculated to bring even the Ordinances into contempt, which we do not believe, is the object of the Government.

DOG-IN-THE-MANGER POLICY.

We are surprised at the answer given by the Chief Minister of Madras in the Legislative Council in reply to a question whether the Surgeon-General had made a report in regard to the establishment of birth-control clinics in the hospitals.

It appears that, owing to the many meetings held in the Presidency by Catholics, the Government have become rather nervous and are apparently vacillating.

If the Catholics are opposed to such clinics, they are at perfect liberty not to resort to them, or the oppositionists have only to go to ther padres and they will issue any number of ukases.

But that is no reason for preventing the vast majority of population in the Madras Presidency from making use of such clinics. This dog-in-the-manger policy and deserves to be condemned strongly.

Readers' Views

UNOFFICIAL CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND

From Baldeo Swaroop

I was gratified to see Mr. V. A. S. Stow, President, Rajputana Cricket Association, giving it out to the world that the contemplated tour promoted by the Rajputana Cricket Club, Ajmer, and various other leading cricket enthusiasts of India has no official connection with the Rajputana Cricket Assn. I find from the files of the Rajputana Cricket Club, Ajmer, that our club's letters asking formal blessings for the tour have not met with even the ordinary courtesy of being acknowledged by the Board of Cricket Control.

Mr. Stow's statement encourages us in the sense that eventually the so-called official organisation is no longer indifferent to our efforts. In all the statements that have appeared from time to time, on behalf of our tour, it has nowhere been claimed that the tour is to be organised under the patronage of the Rajputana Cricket Association. In fact, it has been distinctly asserted that the tour is independent of any redtape control whatsoever.

Encouragement to cricket activities in India ought to be in reality the main business of the Cricket Board and I am really surprised to find the Board and its children doing all they possibly could to hamper our activities and to throw cold water on our enthusiasm.

I have just returned from England where cricket is recognised as the national game and I can assure you that the spirit of giving impetus to the game there is on the other pole than what is found in the self-made Cricket Gods in India. I am not sure but sometimes I wonder why this is so in India and the only reply which I hope is not true, is that these self-made Cricket Gods are afraid of being dethroned from their pedestals in as much as they are there not by the voice of Indian cricketers but by self-nomination.

Unrepresentative Meeting

From J. T. D.

I was present at the meeting of the East Indians held on Sunday 5th inst., at the Town Hall, Bandra. What I observed was that the spacious hall was provided with accommodation for no more than 100 souls. Presumably the conveners anticipated a lean gathering and so it turned out, for the seats were very sparingly occupied.

Then my thought turned to know as to who was who at the meeting. With the exception of Messrs. J. F. Pereira, John D'Mello, Alex Dias and Jan Pereira the rest were mere youngsters or nobodies. The accredited leaders and a numbers of elders were absent, including Dr. V. Pereira and Mr. Luis Rodriques, Presidents of Associations at Bassein and Thana (respectively) the strong centres.

And further the resolutions were moved with unintelligent short speeches which received the support of about a dozen hands when put to vote. The major number remaining neutral. Really the meeting looked as drawn by Welfare in the issue of 8th inst., and yet for all to give effect to the resolutions a committee was added including Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Dr. P. A. Dias, Mr. Leo Rodrizues Mr. Ceasar D'Mello, etc., who were not present at the meeting.

Can this therefore be called a representative meeting?

Will M. L. C.'s Move?

From P. H. Banatvala.

It is said and very rightly said that agriculturists are greatly indebted. There are indeed very few of this class who can be said to be free from debt. The greater bulk of the population, being heavily involved, the rural progress, in whatever direction you care to think of, is sure to be marred unless and until, ways and means are found out to relieve the agriculturists of this crushing burden.

I may mention that States like Bhavnagar and Junagadh have formulated schemes for this purpose. The C. P. Government has also recently passed an Act known as "The Central Provinces Debt Conciliation Act." A non-official bill of a similar kind has been introduced in the Madras Legislative Council.

If some one of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, who save the interest of the agriculturists at heart, were also to introduce some such Bill, I have no doubt that it will receive genuine support from the official and non-official benches and will soon pass into Law. Such an Act will be of paramount importance in reconstructing Rural India.

IS IT PROFITEERING?

From R. K. D.

I should like to be enlightened as regards certain points arising out of the arrangements made by the Bombay Presidency Cricket Association in connection with the forthcoming matches.

The matches will be played on the public grounds belonging to the P. W. D. around the pitch allotted to the Bombay Gymkhana. The Bombay Gymkhana is entitled to fence in only the actual cricket pitch and the public have every right to make use of these grounds. The P. W. D. charges only a nominal fee per day for permission to erect tents on the boundary line.

In the present instance it appears that this Cricket Association has taken over the entire boundary line from the P. W. D. and is charging its members Rs. 20 per per foot for permission to put up tents. Besides this fee, which no doubt will realise thousands of rupees, it has given out a large area on contract. Clearly therefore the P. W. D. has given permission, we do not know for what consideration, to a private body to earn large profits by way of rent for the use of public grounds.

I should like to know if a Government Department is entitled to permit such profits to a private body. If any profit can be made on such an occasion why should not the P. W. D. get the lion's share of it?

Secondly, it appears that this Association will enclose the entire boundary line and prevent any part of the public from seeing these matches unless it pays its exorbitant charges. I should like to know on what grounds the P. W. D. can permit a private body to enclose the entire area and deprive the public of its right to the use of public grounds for over 15 days.

The argument that this Association is benefitting the public by its existence is irrelevant to the issue. My private opinion is that the local gymkhanas have surrendered to the Central Board of control for a mess of pottage and since Europeans will never agree to equality with us even in cricket very soon an European will captain a Test team sent by India under the rules of this Board revised and reinterpreted.

Professor Shenoy's Lecture

From B. R. Shenoy

In the issue dated the 6th November of your esteemed journal, you were good enough to make reference to my lecture in Bombay, in your editorial columns.

I perfectly agree with you that it is a gross caricature to state that "the unemployed in Enginal have their own motor-cars and luxuries," if by that is meant all or most of the unemployed. But I beg to submit that I had made no such categorical observation in my lecture. All that I said was that among the three million or so unemployed in that country there were many who owned cars of their own and a large proportion could still afford what are luxuries to the Indian unemployment, namely, Pictures, Theatres and Test Matches. Indeed, as you would perhaps agree, even the employed among India's millions, not to speak of her unemployed millions, in general cannot afford even one full meal a day.

The large majority of the British unemployed, on the contrary, are certainly well fed and well dressed, even from the Upper Class Indian point of view. It is this contrast that I was trying to emphasise in my lecture. And I should be very sorry indeed even if one among the audience missed my point and went with a wrong impression. The report of the lecture published by you, I think, tried to convey the right point of view.

If you think I belong to the cruellest and the most callous among mankind, as your remarks seem distantly to hint at, I can assure you even I would not like to see Indian conditions of poverty and illiteracy repeated in another country.

Since from your observations it would appear that there are, perhaps, some at least who have missed the right emphasis I desired to lay in my lecture, I shall be much obliged if you could spare a part of your valuable space for this letter.

Cotton Crop Control Fails

Nature & Man Conspire Against F. R. A.

Roosevelt Finds Himself Again Up Against Plethora Of Production

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY. Nov. 8, 11 p.m.

The Washington Department of Agriculture issued on Wednesday, the American Cotton Crop estimate of 13,100,000 bales and ginnings upto the end of October amounting to 10,361,000 bales.

The most interesting feature in the report is the yield which is given as 208.7 lbs. per acre. Only once such a high record has been broken in the post-War years, the yield in 1931-32 being 211.5 lbs.

The ten year average yield from 1922 to 1931 was 167.4lbs. per acre.

Thus the indicated crop exceeds last year's production by 98,000 bales. Despite reduction in acreage of about 25-1|2 per cent.. the crop has not decreased, while President Roosevelt aims to reduce production with a view to prop up falling cotton prices.

L. L. PLAN FAILS.

The area left for cotton cultivation has been intensively cultivated, with the resultant failure of the Land Leasing Plan. In many States, the yield per acre has increased considerably, despite the reduction in the acreage. The cotton farmer has considerably improved his position, as present cotton prices are about 9-1|2 cents against 6-1|2 cents last year. However, his purchasing power will not show any material improvement owing to the depreciation of Dollar.

INCREASE EVERYWHERE.

The Bureau report was generally anticipated to be about 13-1|4 million bales. To-day's estimate is slightly below expectation. Last month, the Bureau report indicated a crop of 12,885,000 bales at an average yield of 205.3 lbs. Thus the crop has increased during the month by 115,000 bales, and the yield is raised by 3.4 lbs. per acre.

MARKET IMPROVES.

As the official figure was slightly below general expectation, prices on the New York Cotton Exchange showed a sharp improvement. The market opened to-day at a rise of 7 points and closed at a rise of 2 points before the report.

In the local market at night Broach A.|M. delivery opened at Rs. 185 and after declining to Rs. 184|8 rallied to Rs. 184|12 before receipt of the report.

LOCAL MARKET RESPONDS.

The report was considered moderately bullish, and business in Broach A.|M. was done at Rs. 187. New York Market reopened at a rise of 32 points and prices in the local market rose to Rs. 188|4, but later with New York 22 points up, declined to Rs. 186|8.

WAIT AND SEE.

At present, speculative enterprise is paralysed in the States owing to daily changes in the political situation and the adoption of new plans and measures to improve the internal economic condition. Public at large is confused and wait for a clearer monetary policy. There is considerable unrest among American farmers and Dollar is declining to new low levels.

HOLDING MENACE.

As a matter of fact, the whole situation is full of uncertainties. Recent Loan at ten cents to farmers has strengthened the holding movement resulting in small quantities of hedge selling. This holding movement is a menace to any bullish speculative activity, as there is a constant danger of these bales coming in the market with advancing markets.

The Liverpool Market closed at a rise of 4 points. New York prices were 18 points higher and Broach A.|M. was quoted at Rs. 186|12.

Beawar.—The opening ceremony of the Patel Students' Society was performed on Sunday evening by Prof. Gopala Swaroop Bhatnagar. Speeches were delivered by Jain Muni Chunnilalji, Pt. Jainarain, Mr. M. Mohanlai and others.

HARDIKAR'S CLARION CALL

Appeals To Volunteers To Observe Duty And Obey Orders

The following statement has been issued by Dr. Hardikar on the eve of Patel Funeral:—

I pity myself because at this solemn occasion, I am lying down in this hospital helpless. I am a volunteer and as such I desire to serve all those who are serving and who have served the people of this great country. At a time when the remains of a great warrior like that of Vithalbhai Patel are to be honoured by Bombay, I could not and cannot place my services at the disposal of the Funeral Committee which is looking after the entire arrangements of the Warrior's funeral. I am sorry for it but I cannot help.

CALL TO DUTY.

However, I feel it my duty to urge all my colleagues and members of volunteer organisations to do their duty ungrudgingly. Members of every volunteer corps who have offered their services at this solemn occasion have to remember that without strictest discipline and obedience to orders of superior officers no order is possible. Volunteers are the backbone of a slave country. Slaves as we are, we must know who to volunteer our services willingly and unselfishly. This is a solemn occasion. At least at such a time, we will have to show how anxious we are to serve the people.

I therefore appeal to all those who are taking part in the volunteer organisation of the Funeral Committee to strictly obey the orders issued by their officers. I am sorry I am physically unable to render any service to the Committee though I will be present at the mole station to pay homage to the great leader.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

All students who have enrolled or wish to be enrolled should meet Mr. Gulab R. Shroff at Youth League, Blavatsky Lodge, between 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

All students should report themselves for duty on Friday morning 5 a.m. at Asian Building, Ballard Pier.

B Ward: Enrolment in B Ward will continue at Dholi Building between 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Thursday.

For final instructions B Ward volunteers should come to Dholi Building, Azad Chowk 10 p.m. Thursday.

C Ward: C Ward volunteers should present themselves at Champagalli on Thursday at 9 p.m.

E Ward: E Ward volunteers should come to Khadi Bhandar Byculla at 7 p.m. Thursday for final orders.

F Ward: F Ward volunteers should gather at Kamgar Maidan at 3 a.m. Friday morning. Also at Ganesh Maidan.

Conservative Member Gets 18,136 Votes

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The by-election in Skipton caused by the death of Mr. E. R. Bird (Conservative) resulted:—

G. W. Richards (Conservative) 18,136 votes.

J. P. Davies 14,157.

Denby (Liberal) 9,219.

Rushton (Communist) 704.

AXE ONLY FOR BOTTOM DOGS?

M. L. A. Suspects Move To Exempt I. C. S. & I. P. S. From Retrenchment

MITRA'S QUESTIONS

Protests Against Differential Treatment to Lower Ranks Leaving Top Heavy

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

"Is it contemplated to postpone the revision of pay of the I.C.S. and I.P.S. five years after the setting up of the new constitution!" this is the direct question which Mr. S.C. Mitra M.L.A. and member of the General Purposes Retrenchment Committee has addressed to Government for answer in the Assembly.

The Committee had recommended the revision of pay simultaneously of all services but Government have done this so far in regard to lower ranks.

As for the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police Service, they are reported to have decided not to take any action, as it might prove an irritant especially when the Reform Bill is to be placed before Parliament.

BUYING OFF OPPOSITION

It appears from Mr. Mitra's further questions that the date collected by Mr. Sloan I.C.S. will have to await consideration for atleast five years, while the pay of future entrants to the lower ranks of services has already been fixed at a lower level.

This differential treatment is resented by Mr. S. C. Mitra who suggests in effect that the question of enforcing the reduced scale of pay of the lower ranks should also be postponed, in case it is held up for five years for the I.C.S. and Indian police service.

G. O. M. OF MYSORE PASSES AWAY

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Nov. 8.

The death occurred this morning at Mysore of M. Venkatakrishnaiya the G.O.M. of Mysore at the ripe old afe of 92.

He was a veteran journalist and was connected with various public institutions in the state.

DEWAS' REPLY TO GOVT.

(Continued from Page 1)

welfare of those whose interests and lot are closely interwoven with those of mine, I had since sometime to think of the necessity for a second home temporarily at least for them, outside the State in British India or elsewhere.

Under these circumstances, I decided to proceed on a pilgrimage primarily to have some mental diversion from the strain and anxieties and recoup my health which had since some time been failing, with all possible necessary resources and arrangements for any likely or unforeseen contingency, simultaneously doing all that was possible and essential for the conduct of State affairs in my absence.

APPEAL FOR LOAN.

While in South India, during the journey, my ailments suddenly got worse and I had to be brought to this nearest place for treatment and some rest and before I could shape any future plans, I received a communication from the Political Agent, Bhopal, declaring that the State finances were shattered by me and my failure to return by November 10 would result taking over charge of the State affairs. Consequently, this has altered the whole situation and plans vitally. The only quarter to which, I can now still look for an amicable and honourable solution without apprehending any disturbance in the internal affairs of the State, whether Administrative, domestic or otherwise, and for a small loan from the Government of India given unconditionally on trust to make a solution practical is your Excellency alone.

PRACTICAL SOLUTION.

Thus your Excellency can yet avert the undesired in the present situation of mine and my State, if you magnanimously condescend to do, and whatever if any unthought of doings that may have happened during my absence from the State from discontented or otherwise quarters are not allowed adversely to colour the situation.

On my part, I am in earnest to deal with the situation in the light of the foregoing observations, if your Excellency very kindly will oblige me by deputing someone of the British Service like Mr. M. L. Darling (Punjab) or Mr. G. A. Rieve (United Provinces) on your behalf to whom I can be quite frank in person, and meanwhile if your Excellency is pleased to allow the continuance undisturbed of all State affairs and arrangements as I left them about a month ago.

I conclude this by requesting your Excellency to excuse me for the trouble I am hereby giving you over my affairs; but situated as you are in the highest position of trust for British prestige and honour and for the welfare and dignity and the rights of the Indian rulers, I have no other course left open and beg to be excused for the same."

(Sd.) MAHARAJA DEWAS (Senior)

—A. P.

N. Y. COTTON SHOOTS UP

Bureau Report Has Bullish Effect On Prices Temporarily

(Special to the "Chronicle")

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

In the New York steadier feeling prevailed and prices showed a slightly upward tendency on some speculative buying prior to the publication of the Bureau Report.

Governments estimate of production indicated a crop of 13,100,000 bales with a yield of 208.7 pounds per acre, while the figure for ginning was placed at 10,361,000 bales prior to November 1.

The report was construed slightly bullish with the result that immediately after its release, prices rose sharply. The session opened with January at 9.48 i.e. 7 points higher. The market displayed some activity on foreign enquiry influenced by the weakness in dollar, and prices thereafter fluctuated rather narrowly until the issue of the report, when the market shot up to 9.73 on renewed buying. At this level, there was a slight reaction on profit-taking and prices declined to 9.67.

In Liverpool, wheat opened steady 53-3|8 56-3|4 58-1|2 about one-quarter a penny higher. The market was fairly active on better advices from abroad and a fair volume of business changed hands. The London stock exchange showed a more cheerful feeling. Gilt-edged securities also displayed much activity three-and-half quoted at £87 i.e., 2 shillings higher.

London exchanges opened with sterling-dollar at 4.91 and soon rose to 4.92-3|4, thereafter continuing to appreciate gradually to 4.95-1|4.

Franc at 80.12 and went up to 80.21. At this level, fluctuations became narrow and unimportant.

The local silver opened steady at 56|13, 56|13 57. Prices moved in a narrow range, but on quieter advices, from London. The market partially gave way closing steady 56|11, 56|11, 56'14.

Gold opened steady 32|14, 32|14|9 32|15|3. The market early declined due to absence of buyers and some scattered selling, but later improved on firmness in Paris exchange. However, the market then fluctuated rather irregularly, following the erratic movements of francs finally closing steady 32|13|6, 32|14|3, 32|14|9.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 8.

Market quietly steady.

	Last Price	To-day's Price
Spot	18-5|8	18-1|2
Forward	18-3|4	18-5|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 8.

	Last Price	To-day's Price
Gold Bar, fine per oz.	£8-9-11-1|2	£6-11-10

GREAT LOSS TO COUNTRY

Medical Association's Tribute To Vithalbhai

The meeting of the Members of the Executive Committee was held to-day the 8th November in the Rooms of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh under his Presidentship, when the following resolutions were passed:

The Bombay Branch of the Indian Medical Association expresses its deep sense of grief and greately mourns the untimely loss at this stage in the history of the Nation, of Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, the ex-General Secretary of the Indian National Congress deputation to England, ex-President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and the 1st elected President of the Legislative Assembly.

GREAT SERVICES.

The Medical profession of India is greatly indebted to him for the early inauguration of the Gowardhandas Sunderdas Medical College, and his services with regard to the maintenance of the dignity of the Indian Medical profession in connection with the appointment of the Commissioner for medical standard and education at the dictation of the Council of the United Kingdom.

'THIRSTY' WORK FOR HOARE

Says Evidence Before It Is Most Exhausting

AGAKHAN'S PRAISE

Voices Heart-Felt Admiration For Author Of White Paper Scheme.

Samuel Hoare's impressions of his long examination before the Select Committee which was concluded at the yesterday's sitting were recounted at a dinner in honour of himself and Lady Maud Hoare given at Claridges Hotel by Mr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan at which guests included a number of members and delegates. Sir Samuel Hoare remarking with relief that as far as he knew, his examination has now finished. He said his first impression was a tremendous physical strain involved. He said that Mr. Churchill when he had completed his 2 day's examination remarked to Sir Samuel Hoare 'It is the most exhausting thing I have ever done."

Sir Samuel Hoare having undergone 19 days examination fully agreed.

THIRD IMPRESSION

Sir Samuel Hoare stressed in the second place the value which had been demonstrated of testing the constitutional proposals by the method of question and answer, and believed it was the most useful precedent created. Sir S. Hoare's third impression was of the great friendliness between the British and the Indian sides. He did not suggest there were no differences of opinion but on whole from start to finish of the Round Table Conferences and the Select Committee the whole work was inspired by an increasing feeling of friendliness and co-operation.

DUAL POLICY

Mr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan proposing Sir S. Hoare's health voiced his admiration with which the delegates followed Sir S. Hoare's examination, and stressed the success of his dual policy of peace and progress. The Aga Khan proposing the toast of Mr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan declared the more he studied the White Paper the more he was impressed by it and the more he admired the real author of it—Sir Samuel Hoare.—Reuter.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, November 8.

Previous closing	4.88 3|4
To-day's closing	4.95 1|4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, November 8.

Previous closing	4.91
To-day's opening	4.91 3|4
To-day's closing	4.94 7|8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY

New York, November 8.

Previous closing rate	9.41
To-day's opening rate	9.48
Difference	plus .07
To-day's closing rate	9.77
Difference	plus .36

BROACH EXPECTATION

April Rs. 188.

Bureau Estimate 13,100,000 bales.
Ginning Report 13,61,000 bales.
Percentage 208.7.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY

Liverpool, November 8.

Previous closing rate	5.10
To-day's opening rate	5.08
Difference	minus .02
To-day's closing rate	5.14
Difference	plus .04

FRANC RATE

London, November 8.

Previous closing	80.09
To-day's opening	80.03
To-day's closing	80.34

SILVER MARKET

London, November 8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	18	8	0
Lower	0	2	0
Silver forward	18	10	0
Lower	0	2	0

Tone: America and China bought. India sold.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, November 8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	56	11	0
Silver magsir	56	11	0
Silver posh	56	14	0
Gold ready	32	13	6
Gold magsir	32	14	6
Gold posh	32	15	0
Sovereign	20	12	0

Dewar Condemns White Paper

It Will Be Grievous Burden On India

LONDON, November 8.

The position of Indians in relation to shipping is also a key to industries was the subject of a considerable discussion when Sir S. Hoare's evidence before the Select Committee concluded. Sir Phiroze Sethna suggested that the strength of the British shipping ruled out a reciprocity and urged it was impossible for India to compete unless it afforded some privileges. Sir Samuel Hoare disagreed and said the implication of Sir Phiroze Sethna's suggestion would be a complete contradiction to the agreement that there should not be a commercial discrimination.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Mr. Jayakar urged that the legislature should be empowered to take steps against unfair competition and instanced the case of the shipping company which not only took passengers free, but gave them clothes or pair dhoties. Mr. Wardlaw Milne recalled a similar practice in trade between England and Ireland. Sir Samuel Hoare thought such cases could be dealt by a local legislation against trusts and similar matters, and said the best safeguard really consisted in the fact that such rate-cutting was uneconomic.

VITAL FOR DEFENCE.

Mr. Jayakar suggested that Sir S. Hoare's proposals left no power with the legislature to arrange that industries regarded vital for the defence should be entirely in the hands of the Indians. Sir S. Hoare pointed out that the key industries were very much restricted in number, and expressed an opinion that provided the articles concerned were manufactured in India it was immaterial whether they were made by the British or the Indian company. Mr. Jayakar urged the legislature should be free to refuse subsidies to company already trading in India if it declined to admit Indians as directors. Sir Samuel Hoare maintained that it would be unfair to impose new conditions on these companies and expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to defend the distinction between one company and another when the object was to encourage Indian trade.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

The importance of the European community attached to the question of professional qualifications was stressed by Sir Hubert Carr. (Sir S. Hoare's memorandum drew attention to the problem, but did not make the proposals). Sir Hubert Carr emphasised that the community wished to avoid the need of re-qualifying under Indian rules after gaining qualifications in Britain. Sir Samuel Hoare thought the request was reasonable, provided the basic qualifications accepted by both sides and there was latitude for reasonable local conditions. He promised to consider the point but said it was difficult, to put the matter in precise form without unduly tying either the British or the Indian Government.

WHITE PAPER.

Evidence was also given by Mr. Douglas Dewar who presented a detailed memoranda dealing with financial aspects. He expressed the opinion that the White Paper would impose grievous burden on people of India. The present constitution was considerably costlier than the country was able to afford, and should be replaced by something less expensive. He mentioned the feasibility of reverting to the constitution operating before the Montford Reforms. Mr. Dewar was examined at length by the members and delegates, notably by Lord Eustace Percy and Dr. Shafaat Ahmad who challenged Mr. Dewar's figures on numerous points. Sir Harcourt Butler announced that Sir S. Hoare proposed to submit memorandum on the subject.

The Select Committee did not deal yesterday with the fiscal convention. It is understood the memorandum on the subject will also be submitted to the Select Committee to-day on resuming discussions.—Reuter.

COMMON SENSE VS. DOGMA

(Continued from Page 6.)

kind; we refuse to bow to their dictation, and we can safely assert that despite their opposition and intensive propaganda Birth Control will in time be established in India as it has been elsewhere. It is idle to say that France, Italy, and Germany are opposed to Birth Control on religious considerations. These countries are only anxious to have a large population to provide "food for cannon" as some cynics have said. This is precisely what the advocates of Birth Control point out as the great danger of excessive population and the immorality of breeding like rodents.

WOMEN KNOW.

If Dr. Collaco and his brother Goan were present at the Blavatsky Lodge recently, when Birth Control was discussed by some well-known Bombay doctors, they would have gone home very sick to see the place packed to suffocation by a large crowd eager to learn something about this measure. There were many ladies present; among them not less than fifty Roman Catholic young ladies all anxious to know something about Birth Control. The women in this respect know where the shoe pinches and are not likely to listen too seriously to celibate priests and their trumpeters. In this fight between Orthodoxy and Common Sense the latter, as usual, is sure of the victory, however long and bitter the struggle will last.

PRINCESS ROYAL BETTER

LONDON, November 8.

Princess Royal's condition in the morning is satisfactory.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Captain Euan Wallace and Mr. G. Graham Smith arrived at Government House.

Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey and Lady Walwyn, Sir Hugh and Lady Cocke, Mr. and Mrs W. R. S. Sharpe and Miss R. Romanelli dined at Government House.

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Huge Deficit Of 24 Lakhs For Bombay?

Glimpses Into Commissioner's Budget Estimates For 1934-35

The Municipal Commissioner presented before the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday the Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1934-1935 together with the Establishment Schedule.

DEFICIT OF RS. 24 LAKHS?

The estimated expenditure for the coming year in round figures is Rs. 336 lakhs and the estimated income Rs. 312 lakhs leaving a deficit of about 24 lakhs.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1933-34.

The opening balance was estimated at Rs. 19,72,000 and the closing balance at Rs. 1,35,-000. These estimates were based on the Revised Estimates for the year 1932-33.

On the final closing of the accounts for 1932-33, the actual Working Cash Balance for 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 17,06,000. From the actuals for the first half of the current year and probable expenditure for the second half of the year, the closing balance for 1933-34 is now estimated at Rs. 4,95,000.

INCREASE IN INCOME

General Tax:

The income from the General Tax from the public, the Improvement Schemes Properties and the Mills is decreased by Rs. 46,000, Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 93,000 respectively. There is an increase of Rs. 3,39,000 in the tax from the G.I.P. Railway and of Rs. 3,000 from the B.B. & C.I. Railway. The net increase is Rs. 1,90,000. As regards the tax from the public the decrease in valuation upon complaints proved to be greater than was anticipated. The decrease in the receipts from the Improvement Schemes Properties is due to accumulated refunds for past years. The decrease from the Mills is due to an allowance of 15 per cent being allowed on account of continued trade depression, on the analogy of the award for the last three years. The increase from the G.I.P. Railway is only apparent, as that Railway has not yet paid the tax for the last year owing to the revised valuations being under dispute. It is anticipated that these valuations will be settled before the close of the year and that the total outstandings recovered during the year.

WATER TAX.

The increase of Rs. 1,04,000 comprises an increase of Rs. 68,000 in the tax on value, Rs. 54,000 in charges by measurement and Rs. 2,000 in receipts from meter rents counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 19,000 under Compounded Tax and Rs. 1,000 under Miscellaneous Receipts. The increase in the tax on value is due partly to the levy of the tax on value instead of a compounded tax in certain cases in which the privilege of compounding was allowed in previous years and partly to the recovery of arrears. The increase under Charges by Measurement is mainly due to increased consumption of water by Suburban Municipalities.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The increase of Rs. 44,000 under this head is due to the fact that the Government have reduced the extent of the cut in the grant-in-aid from 20 per cent as originally sanctioned to 14 per cent.

ROADS, DRAINS AND SEWERS.

Under this head the decrease of Rs. 2,000 in the income from wheel tax is counterbalanced by an equivalent increase in the income from ground rent. The income from Miscellaneous Receipts shows an increase of Rs. 11,0000.

DECREASE IN INCOME.

Town Duties And Cotton Duty:

The estimates under these heads were based on the average income for the five years ending 1931-32. This however has not proved a sure guide and there is a drop of Rs. 1,95,000 and Rs. 3,35,000 respectively under these two heads.

TOBACCO DUTY.

The estimate under this head was based on the assumption that Government would accede to the request of the Corporation, viz., that the share of the Corporation in the aggregate receipts from the duty at the increased rate should be fixed at the average amount received by them during the previous five years. This request was not accepted with the result that there is a drop of Rs. 1,50,000 from this source after adjusting the excess amount paid to the Municipality in 1932-33.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1934-35.

REVENUE.

The normal income for the next year is estimated at Rs. 3,12,59,000 against Rs. 3,17,32,000 for the current year. If we deduct from the latter figure the extraordinary receipts of Rs. 2,75,000 from the Plant and Machinery Depreciation Fund, the real income for the current year would be reduced to Rs. 3,14,57,000. The estimated revenue for the next year shows a fall of Rs. 1,98,000 over this figure. This fall is spread over the various heads as follows:—

GENERAL TAX.

(in thousands.)	Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
From the public		61
From the Bombay Port Trust		63
For the Improvement Schemes Properties		14
From the mills		4
From the G.I.P. Railway	59	..
From the B.B. & C.I. Railway	24	..
Total	83	1,42
Town duties		1,50
Cotton duty		3,00
Tobacco duty		63
Interest and profit on investment of Surplus Loan and other balances		2,25
Miscellaneous		20
Water works	69	..
Education. Primary	74	..
Medical Relief and Education	9	..
Street cleansing and Conservancy, Road watering and halalkhore service		21
Mechanical	6	..
Buildings, Land Acquisition and Management	4,85	..
Fire Brigade		3
Licensing and Removal of Encroachments on public streets	36	..
Markets and slaughter houses		31
Contribution rom Capital Funds to Revenue on account of Loan Works staff		5
Total	7,62	9,60

EXPENDITURE.

The estimated expenditure for 1934-35 amounts to Rs. 3,36,58,000 as against Rs. 3,35,-69,000 during the current year showing a net increase of Rs. 89,000 as follows:—

(in thousands.)	Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
General superintendence	66	..
Water works		24
Education, Primary	43	..
Public health		13
Medical relief and Education		27
Street cleansing, etc.	38	..
Roads, Drains and Sewers	1,22	..
Mechanical		38
Buildings, Land Acquisition and Management	27	..
Fire Brigade		4
Licensing	9	..
Gardens		5
Markets and slaughter Houses		1,54
Contribution towards Improvement Schemes	4	..
Provident Fund Pensions, etc.	45	..
Total	3,54	2,65

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

With regard to Primary Education, the contribution from General Revenues demanded by the Schools Committee for the current year amounted to Rs. 32,58,000. For the reasons explained in my Budget Note of the last year, the amount was reduced by the Corporation to Rs. 31,50,000. With the opening balance of Rs. 73,000 and the receipts from fees, etc., amounting to Rs. 23,000 the aggregate fund at the disposal of the Committee came to Rs. 32,46,000. It is gratifying to note that in spite of an increase of about 4,000,000 in the number of pupils during the current year, the Committee do not propose to exceed the above amount. This result they have been able to achieve by effecting the following economies:—

(1) Cutting down the shift allowances payable to Head masters and teachers by 25 per cent. with effect from 1st November 1933.

(2) Cutting down the amount of contingencies for teachers from As. 5 to As. 4 per teacher per month with effect from 1st November 1933.

(3) Applying the 10 per cent. cut to the grants-in-aid payable to aided schools in March 1934.

(4) Applying, wherever possible, drastic cuts to expenditure under the minor heads.

CLOSING BALANCE.

On the basis of the above proposals the closing balance for the next year is estimated at Rs. 1,53,000 as follows.

(in thousands.)	Rs.
Opening Balance	4,95
Income for the year 1934-35	3,33,16
Total	3,38,11
Deduct—	
Expenditure for the year 1934-35	3,36,58
Unhypothecated Closing Balance Rs.	1,53

INROADS ON SPECIAL FUNDS.

Summing up, the Municipal Commissioner says:—

The Surplus Cash Balance stood in 1927-28 at Rs. 60,95,000. During the last six years not only has this amount been fully drawn upon but we have made inroads upon the Special Funds aggregating Rs. 18,01,000. The estimated closing balance of Rs. 1,53,000 for the next year affords little margin of safety as the slightest decrease in revenue is liable to bring the closing balance below the statutory limit of Rs. 1,00,000. I would therefore once again urge upon the Corporation the necessity of reviewing their position 'vis-a-vis' their various liabilities and taking Rs. Rs. timely steps to adjust them to suit the altered conditions of the present day.

PRATAP MILL STRIKE CONTINUES

Alleged Assault On Operatives

(From A Correspondent.)

AMALNER, (By Mail.)

The strike in the Pratap Mills at Amalner, under the leadership of the Amalner G. K. Union, is still continuing. The millowners are trying their best to break the strike, but the workers are firm.

Peaceful picketing at the mill gates is continued. It is alleged some persons assaulted a few picketers. The police have arrested the workers. The case is coming up for hearing on 10th November 1933.

STRIKE GOING ON FOR 3 MONTHS

Dhulia Mill Operators Face Heavy Odds

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, (By Mail.)

The Dhulia Mill strike is going on for the last more than three months. All the attempts of the millowners to break the strike have failed. The militant workers are bravely facing the offensive of the millowners.

The police have served notices on most of the workers, prohibiting them from speaking in the meetings, or ordering them to quit the place.

Huge meetings were held on 4th and 5th inst. and were addressed by Sjts. Abdul Majid, Chavan and Namdeo. They exhorted the workers to remain firm and continue picketing. Resolutions supporting the Bombay and Dhulia strikes and protesting against the attitude of the millowners were passed.

Mr. Abdul Majid Didi, the ex-Prime Minister of Maldives Island, who has been in Bombay for the last three months, is proceeding to Cairo by S. S. "Victoria" on Thursday for the education of his younger son.

Mrs. Subhadra B. Tarkunde, wife of Mr. B. M. Tarkunde, M.A., (Oxon), Advocate, Poona has passed the Advocate's Examination held in August last. She is the first Maharashtrian lady to qualify for this examination.

BURMA M. L. C. KILLED

Member Of Chit Hlang Party Receives Fatal Injury In Car Collision

RANGOON, Nov. 8

According to news received here a fatal motor accident occurred to-day in Sagaing Road, Upper Burma, resulting in the death of U. Thu Ta, M.L.C., (Shewbo), an anti-Separationist member of U Chit Hlaing's party as a result of a collision between a motor lorry and a cart.

Details are lacking.—A. P.

FREE EDUCATION FOR GIRLS

UJJAIN, Nov. 8.

The fourth session of the Gwalior State Women's Conference concluded here to-day.

The Conference passed several resolutions appealing to the Gwalior State authorities to declare primary education compulsory and free for girls, to introduce physical training in all the State schools and to provide facilities for teaching domestic economy in girls schools.—A. P.

PICRIC ACID IN LOCARNO SPIRIT!

L. G.'s Allegations Against France & U.S

Heated Debate In Commons On Disarmament Deadlock

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The long awaited Disarmament debate initiated in the Commons by Sir John Simon who declared the situation was serious but deplorably exaggerated and deprecated the panic which was foreign to the British steadiness. Referring to Germany's withdrawal from the League he asserted there was nothing which could justify "shock tactics" displayed by Hitler's proclamation and dissolution of Reichstag and ordering a general election simultaneously with the secession from the Leagu

Von Neurath's, speech yesterday (attacking the League) showed these Baron steps had long contemplated. Britain had led the way in Disarmament.

Sir J. Simon proceeded to give details of reductions in British fighting services, and then vigorously attacked the Labourite Leader Sir Stafford Cripps for his assertion that Britain had done nothing. He added amidst cheers, that when the plea made for fair play for Germany, Britain was entitled to demand fair play for herself.

WHAT GERMANY GOT AFTER WAR.

Britain led the way in restoring Germany to the position of an equal partner, removing discriminations and making her a member of the League and a member of the Council, which position she now spurned. Britain had also secured evacuation of the Rhineland, while the history of the reparations from the Dawes plan to Lausanne was a further example of Brita'n's action.

He recalled the Four-Power Pact, which stipulated the principle of equality for Germany, and continued that the recent declarations had made the task of International Disarmament more difficult.

Sir J. Simon rejoiced at the rapprochement of France and Italy. He declared Britain's chief concern was to pursue Disarmament which the German action had so rudely disturbed. Britain would use her immense moral authority for the Friendship and peace of all nations.

LOCARNO TREATY.

As regards validity of the Locarno Treaty, Sir J. Simon said the Government's view, after consulting law officers, was that the withdrawal of any party to the treaty did not release the other parties from their obligations, but if Germany's withdrawal became effective, it would raise issues of so far-reaching a character that it would be impossible to make any public statement on them, without careful consideration and consultation with the other parteies to the treaty.

Sir J. Simon urged the country not to treat the door which Germany had slammed as if it were locked and bolted. "We should take very (?every) opportunity to keep in touch with her as with other signatories to the Locarno."

No undertaking was given to Germany in the Versailles Treaty that the victors would disarm to the level of the vanquished, but a hope was held out that Germany's disarmament would be the first stage in the general limitation of armaments, declared Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons' debate in the course of a trenchant castigation of Germany's bellicose spirit.

Mr. Lloyd George, with masses of figures, showed the increase in armaments since the end of war. He said, since Locarno, France had increased guns, bombing aeroplanes by 50 per cent. France in 1914 had 35,000 tons destroyers; she now had 198,000. The United States in 1914 had 40,000 and now she has 259,000. Yet France and the United States talked of peace more than all of us together.

PICRIC ACID.

France had doubled the armament Budget since Locarno and the United States had increased the same from 590 millions to 709 millions.

The spirit of Locarno was charged with too much Picric Acid. It was impossible for Germany to manufacture big guns without the whole world knowing it; therefore, why impose the period of probation.

Germany was going to re-arm, no one can prevent her. It was time to reconsider British policy, declared Mr. Amery. Britain should stop pestering France and other countries into disarmament. "We should stop meddling in Europe and get the United States to associate with us more closely" with the affairs of Dominions than with Europe.

BLOOD LUST.

Mr. Churchill could hardly believe Mr. Lloyd George's picture of Germany with "100,000 rifles too many and a few boy-scouts." On the contrary, he saw the philosophy of blood-lust inculcated in the youths to which no parallel could be found since the days of barbarism. No wonder, therefore, there was alarm in the neighbouring countries. We should stick to the League of Nations in Europe and address Germany collectively, redress some of her grievances before re-armament had reached a stage which endangered the peace of the world.

EUROPE'S MISTAKE.

Winding up the debate, Captain Anthony Eden declared if Europe had accepted the British disarmament convention in March we would have reduced the conscript service to eight months, virtually abolished all heavy artillery, tanks and military naval aviation, provided the scheme could be worked out for the control of civil aviation. If the land Powers had made reductions comparable with the British Naval reductions, perhaps the Disarmament Conference need not sat at all.

EFFECTIVE SYSTEM OF LICENSING.

As regards the criticism that the British armament firms were enjoying prosperity, Capt. Eden attributed the prosperity of one to its motor-car business. One big manufacturer attributed increased trade to the demolition of slums by explosives. (Loud laughter).

We have a most effective system of licensing for the regulation of export of arms and ammunitions. Britain still stood by her plan.

Defending France, Capt. Eden said, it was not France that walked out of the Conference. "We should be careful in our desire to do justice to the German viewpoint and not do injustice elsewhere."

NO CAUSE FOR DESPAIR.

Capt. Eden expressed the opinion that there was no cause for despair. The debate had shown isolation had scarcely any friends. It was largely the British policy that had brought Germany into the League, Britain hoped long before Germany's two-year notice was up, it would be withdrawn.

The debate ended at this stage. —Reuter.

BOMBAY CORPORATION TO SUE BANDRA MUNICIPALITY

Municipal Standing Committee Authorises Commissioner To Recover "Excess Tax" "Paid Under Protest"

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday authorised the Municipal Commissioner to file two suits against the Bandra Municipality, one before the City Magistrate at Bandra for the recovery of the excess tax demanded by the Bandra Municipality from the Bombay Municipality in 1932-1933 and another in the court of the Sub-Judge at Andheri for the recovery of the excess amount paid by the Bombay Municipality for the years 1930-31 and 1931-32.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE ASSESSMENT.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter after referring to the Standing Committee's resolution dated 2-4-1930 giving approval to an appeal being filed against the increased assessment of the Bandra Slaughter House premises for the year 1920-30 and Standing Committee Resolution No. 7984 of 15-1-1931 giving approval to the case being referred to the Arbitration of Messrs. N. D. Kanga and Hormusji Ardeshir stated that the Arbitrators gave their award in March 1932 fixing the assessment of the Bandra Slaughter House premises at Rs. 60,000 gross per annum against Rs. 95,262 fixed by the Bandra Municipality. On this basis the tax payable comes to Rs. 3,780 per annum against Rs. 6,001-8-0 per annum on the valuation fixed by the Bandra Municipality.

PAID UNDER PROTEST.

Pending the disposal of the appeal the taxes for the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 based on the gross valuation of Rs. 95,262 per annum were paid by this Municipality under protest. After the issue of the award the Bandra Municipality was requested to refund the amount of the tax paid in excess for the years 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1931-32. They replied stating that the excess amount paid for 1929-30 would be refunded after the award was made a rule of the Court but that there was no question of refunding the excess for the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 as the award did not apply to the valuations of those years. It was contended on our behalf that although the valuation against which an appeal was preferred was for the year 1929-30 the valuation fixed for that year by the award must be held to apply to subsequent years also as the Bandra Municipality had not given to us special notice of the increased assessment for the subsequent years as required by Section 81(1) of the Bombay City Municipalities Act of 1925. The Bandra Municipality do not agree with this contention and not only refuse to pay the refund as demanded for the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 but demand payment of the taxes for the year 1932-33 which are based on the gross valuation of Rs. 95,,262 and have served a notice of demand calling for payment of the taxes due for 1932-33. The Municipal Solicitors who were consulted in the matter have advised that the amount claimed in the Notice of Demand should be deposited with the Bandra Municipality as a deposit pending appeal under Section 110 of the Bombay City Municipalities Act. They also advise that as the Bandra Municipality have refused to grant refund in respect of the year 1930-31 and 1931-32 for which years the taxes have been paid under protest a suit should be filed against that Municipality to recover the excess.

SANCTION GIVEN

The Commissioner therefore requested the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 517(1)(j) of the Municipal Act to an appeal being filed in the Court of the City Magistrate at Bandra against the amount of tax demanded for the year 1932-33 and to a suit being filed against the Bandra Municipality in the Court of the Sub-Judge at Andheri for the recovery of the excess amount paid by this Municipality for the years 1930-31 and 1931-32.

The Standing Committee authorised the Municipal Commissioner to take action as suggested in his letter.

B. S. N. Co's PLEASURE CRUISES

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Bar-Fetters For Not Crying "Sarkar Salam"

Prisoners Dragged And Forced To Salute Supdt.

SCORES OF STUDENTS, DOCTORS AND PLEADERS PUNISHED

Recently Released Prisoner Reveals Amazing Scenes Enacted In Hijli Internment Camp.

That scores of prisoners, including students, Pleaders and doctors, among whom were old men of 70 and young boys of 12, were made to carry day and night, bar-fetters, weighing five-lbs, for refusing to salute the Superintendent with the cry of "Sarkar Salam," though they had offered to say "Good Morning" or "Namaskar" to the official, and that some of them were forcibly dragged and made to salute the official, is the grave allegation made by Syt. Tarapada Lahiri, who was recently released from the Hijli Jail, after serving two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Syt. Lahiri further states that there prisoners within the Jail, who are in precarious condition of health, who are not receiving the medical attention, which they deserve. One prisoner, who has lost 22lbs. in weight out of his initial weight of 122, "is not allowed any fruit-diet even at his own cost."

Though 90 per cent. of the prisoners are educated persons, the supply of books and writing materials to the prisoners has been most niggardly. Since May, 1933, the issue of books has been totally stopped.

Sjt. Tarapada Lahiri has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I was released from the Hijli Jail on the 28th October last. I had been in the Hijli Jail for the last twenty-one months and am quite acquainted with all that has happened and is happening in the Jail ever since it was opened for political prisoners in February 1932.

"SARKAR SALAM."

But before going into the details I should first of all get the attention of the public focussed upon the forced 'Salam' affair, which has already acquired some currency in the Press. The Superintendent of the Jail fills the triple function of the Commandant of two detenus camps—one for male, another for female detenus—and the Superintendent of the Jail. The time at his disposal being almost swallowed up by the heavy duties of the detention camps, he always finishes his duties in connection with the Jail by paying a flying visit to its office only, which lasts for not more than an hour. The prisoners who are left under the care of his subordinates had so long been passing their days without ever meeting their Superintendent except when his subordinates thought it proper to get them punished. Suddenly a new phase developed. Early in August, 1933 two newly admitted C.D. prisoners were one day taken to the Jail Office, and punished with 7 days' 'bar-fetters.' On enquiry the C. D. prisoners were given to understand that the old Jail rule of presenting the newly-admitted prisoners before the Superintendent for personal verifications was to have effect in that jail from that day and the punishment was for not saluting the Superintendent at the time of the verifications.

PRISONERS' OFFER.

The representative of the political prisoners told the Jailer that the political prisoners could not salute the "Sarkar" on question of principle, but they were ready to greet the Superintendent with personal courtesy by saying "Good Morning" or "Namaskar." The next day three more prisoners were called and in spite of their saying "Good Morning" were punished with bar-fetters for 14 days. They were told that what the Superintendent wanted was 'Salam' and not 'good morning' and one of them who asked what the Superintendent meant by the word 'Salam' got an additional punishment of penal diet for three days instead of getting any reply to his querry. Thereupon the representative of the prisoners again saw the Jailor and told him that the limit of courtesy had been reached and if they wanted to extort 'Salam' under threat of punishment, their attempt would prove futile.

NEW METHOD.

For some time good sense seemed to prevail upon the authorities who remained satisfied with voluntary courtesy of saying "Good morning" or "Namaskar." and the forcing of "Salam" was discontinued. Some days passed and the prisoners saw that their voluntary courtesy was flung right out at their faces and a method had been devised to create a condition under which the aforesaid personal courtesy could admit of no other interpretation but a modified form of "Sarkar-Salam". The method is this. The Supdt. sits on his high chair with his Peshwari guards with open revolvers standing by both sides, and surrounded by the Jailer, the deputies, the Jamadars and Sepoys. The prisoner is held fast by five Sepoys four seizing him by his two arms and one pulling him by the back of his shirt. No sooner he reaches his place than the Supdt. orders him "Salam Karo" with an emphasis on the word "Karo" as they do in military command. Hardly has the two words slipped out of the Supdt.'s lips all his retinue begins "Salam Karo" "Salam Karo" in a loud voice. If any prisoner fails to "Salam" he is forced by the Sepoys to raise his hand to his fore-head.

It has also been said that the saying of "Good morning" or "Nanaskar" was no mattir of importance—the important part of the affair is the raising of the hand to the forehead. The Supdt. is particular enough in not returning the compliment even with a not and on being asked by a prisoner whether if the prisoner saluted. the Supdt. would return the compliment. the Supdt said "No."

BAR-FETTERS FOR 2 MONTHS.

Several prisoners who said "good morning" on meeting the Supdt. were asked "Salam Karo" at the time of their retirement and on the prisoners' refusing to do so. they were punished with bar-fetters for two months. On Sept. 23 Babu Akhil Ch. Biswas of 24 Parganas, aged 62 refused to salute the Supdt. under this humiliating condition and was punished with bar-fetters for two month's combined with penal diet for three days. After this Babu Panchanan Bose and myself saw the Jailer on behalf of the prisoners and said that the conditions has been rendered impossible for the prisoners to show voluntary courtesy and should conditions be made honourable and dragging. forcing and shouting of "Salam Karo" be discontinued, the C.D. prisoners were still ready to show courtesy by saying "Good morning". But the very next day 29 prisoners were presented. all of whom were dragged in the same manner by five Sepoys commanded with shouts of "Salam Karo" without the allowance of even 5 seconds time end on their refusing to do so were forced to raise their hands to their fore-heads.

Bebu Kshitish Ch. Des Gupta of Calcutta and Babu Charu Ch. Bhandari, M.A., B.L., of Diamond Harbour were produced before the Supdt. in the same manner. On their refusing the Salam they were punished with three days' standing hand-cuffs which were imposed withort any medical examination whatsoever. But curious enough is it that on the expiry of the three days they were again produced before the Supdt. and asked to salute. On their refusal they were forced by the Sepoys to salute and got a punishment of bar-fetters for two months into the bargain.

A DOCTOR PUNISHED.

The more curious has been the case of Dr. Radhakrishna Pal of Arambag, who, on reaching the Jail at 11 o'clock at night, was not allowed to go inside until he had been produced before the Supdt. next morning and awarded the usual punishment of bar-fetters for two months. Since August 1933 50 prisoners have been punished with bare-fetters in this connection five with stonding hand cuffs and five with penal diet which were imposed without any medical examination. Even old of 70 and boys of 12 are being made to carry two five-lbs. iron-fetters on their legs day and night.

IN PRECARIOUS HEALTH

Because I have lavished so wide a space to the description of the Salam affairs let not the readers think that this to the only unhappy thing and a solution of this would remove all their grievances. But before passing into the account of grievances of more general character which are by no means less important, I feel it my duty to refer to us the condition of Babu Manas Gobinda Sen of Rajshahi and Babu Atulya Charan Ghose of Sreerampur, the seriousness of which leads me to conclude that failing immediate measures two valuable lives will be lost. Babu Manas Gobinda Sen has been laid down with chronic dysentry in the Jail Hospital since 29th July last. He has lost 22 lbs. in weight out of 122 which was the figure at the time of his admission. Besides, he is getting daily rise of temperature since 12th October last. He is not allowed any fruit diet even at his own cost, in conatravention to the Jail Rules. His petition for transfer to the Alipur Central Jail has been rejected. When all Jail treatment has failed, he has been discharged from the Hospital on the 26th October last and sent to the ward to take care of himself.

Babu Atulya Charan Ghose has been suffering from tuberculosis inflammation of and nodules in the Axillary and Cervical glands and has been absoutely bedridden for the last one and a half months. Formerly, the temperature of his body rose to 99 or 99.5 every evehing. But from 14th October last this rise has been constant. No doubt it stands to the credit of the Sub-Asst. Surgeons that they have done what they could under grave restriction but the Chief Medical Officer should take more care of the patient.

BOOKS AND WRITING MATERIALS

There was a time when there were 1600 political prisoners in the Hijli Jail. "At present there are only 350. 90 per cent of this number are educated men, some occupying prominent places in the intellectual circles. There are Advocates, Pleaders, Doctors and a number of M.A.'s and B.A.'s and students. One cannot too much exaggerate the necessity of allowing prisoners of this class fullest facilities of reading and writing. The jail rules lay down in clearest terms that approved books may be issued to well behaved prisoners. The Government also maintain Libraries in permanent jails at their own cost and encourage the habit of reading. There are clause in the Jail Code instructing the Jail Officers to encourage the habit of reading and writing amongst prisoners under eighteen years of age even by appointing teachers at Government cost and purchasing books and slates for them. But Hijli Jail has got a long catalogue of breaches of jail rules on the part of the authorities. Books have never been issued to the prisoners except in a niggardly manner and that after repeated solicitations.

After May 1933 issue of books have been totally stopped and numerous friends and relatives of the prisoners have been compelled to carry back heavy bundles of books which they took to Hijli for making over to their friends. Very recently we were informed that the Supdt. has given orders for issue of books. The orders were perhaps only for one day and several books were issued out; the next day we heard that the order was revoked. The few books issued before May 1933 have mostly been taken out by their owners who have gone away on release and only a very limited number remain with the prisoners inside. Even boys under 18 years of age have not been allowed the legal privilege they are entitled to in regard to reading and writing according to Jail Code. We know that the I. G. of Prisons himself encouraged and helped the opening of a school for minor boys in the Dum Dum Jail. "But we don't want to turn Hijli into Dum Dum" is the sermon usually pronounced by the Hijli authorities. A regards slates and other writing moterials, the Hijli prisoners cannot even dream of getting those things in their possession.

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LONDON, Nov. 7.

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Thursday the 9th November, (9-45) P.M.

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SHAUKAT ALI WARNS BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Misuse Of Mandatory Power In Palestine Will Result In Loss Of Muslim Goodwill, Says Maulana

LUCKNOW, Nov 8.

On the eve of his parture to Lucknow to attend the Muslim leaders meeting called by the Raja of Salempur, Maulana Shaukat Ali interviewed, said that this was a preliminary meeting to the All-Muslim Parties Conference wherein political, social and economic necessities of the Muslims would be discussed and a constructive programme of work would be placed before them.

As for the communal settlement he said that Muslims were always ready for an honourable settlement with the sister communities. Referring to the recent speeches by Bhai Parmanand and other leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha, the Maulana observed, "I pay no attention to them. Nationalist Hindus and Congress should deal with them. We don't want to spend our time in wordy warfare."

PALESTINE AFFAIRS.

Alluding to Palestine affairs Mr. Shaukat Ali said that the whole Muslim world was perturbed over the recent happenings in Palestine. "It pained me a great deal," he said. "I hope the Government of India would represent the attitude of the Muslims of India to the British Cabinet." He warned the British Government against what he termed as a misuse of mandatory power, as that would result in the loss of good-will of a hundred million Muslims who were closely connected with the Arab race.

It is understood that Mr. Shaukat Ali will be interviewing the Viceroy in this connection.—A.P.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR INDIA

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

A statement received from the office of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India says:—

During the week ending the 16th September 1933, the deaths recorded in 141 towns, with a population of over 30,000 each and with an aggregate population of 13,601,210, amounted to 6,935, and corresponds to an annual rate of 26.5 per cent of the aggregate population.

The birth recorded in an equal number of towns amounted to 11,402 and corresponded to an annual rate of 43.6 per thousand of the total population.

Hathras and Poona recorded a death rate of over 50 per thousand of their population. The high rate of mortality was the result of fevers and other respiratory diseases in Hathras and plague in Poona.

In the 141 towns there were 16 deaths from cholera, 36 from small pox and 80 from plague, Poona recording 72 of the latter.—A. P.

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PITY POOR THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS

No Bombay-Poona Week-End Concession

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

At the 103rd meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on the 2nd November, 1933, the following subjects were discussed:—

Third-class week-end concession tickets between Bombay and Poona:—A proposal was put forward through a member that the Railway should issue concession week-end tickets between Bombay and Poona for 3rd class passengers, as is done for other classes.

The Chairman explained to the Committee that reduced fares were introduced by the Railway not with the object of giving concessions to passengers but with the object of inducing additional traffic and increasing revenue. In the case of Poona, the third class traffic was already heavy, and it was estimated by the Railway that the earnings from the additional traffic which might be induced by the lowering of fares would not recoup the loss that would accrue on the existing traffic. The Railway was, therefore, not prepared to make any reduction in week-end fares to 3rd class passengers between Bombay and Poona.

Waiting Room for 3rd Class Passengers at Kurla Station:—A proposal to extend the waiting room accommodation at Kurla was put forward through a member. The Chairman promised that the matter would be thoroughly investigated.

FACILITIES FOR PASSENGERS.

The statement of facilities provided for the travelling public during the quarter ended 30th September 1933 was circulated to members. Among these facilities was one concerning the reduction in 3rd class single journey fares from station in the Agra Area to Delhi and New Delhi. The Chairman explained that the various fares that were previously charged according to distance had been brought down to one common fare, i.e., to the level of the previous lowest fare between a station in Agra Area and Delhi. The fares now between any station in the Agra Area and Delhi and New Delhi were Rs. 2-5 by ordinary train, and Rs. 2-15 by mail train.

EARNINGS.

The usual monthly statement of financial results was circulated to the members. The Chairman said that the total earnings covering the period from 1st April to 21st October 1933 showed an increase of about 12 lakhs as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year. Coaching earnings showed a decrease of 9 lakhs while Goods earnings were up by 21 lakhs. The working expenses from 1st April to the end of August 1933 were down by 5 lakhs as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.—A.P.

STANDING COMMITTEE ABOLISHED

New Advisory Body Of Lloyd Barrage Scheme

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

About four years ago the Government of Bombay set up two committees in Sind in connection with the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme—a Standing committee consisting entirely of offiials under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner in Sind and an Advisiry Committee consisting entirely of non-officials under the chairmanship of Mr. Jamshed N R Mehta.

Givernment now consider that the Standing Committee has outlived its usefulness and should be abolished. They are of opinion, however, that the Advisory Committee whose term has now expired should be continued although the construction of the Barrage has been practically completed. They have accordingly appointed a new committee consisting of the following non-official gentlemen:—

Chairman:—
Mr. Jamohed N R Mehta.
Members:—
(1) Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, (2) Khan Bahadur Allahabksh Haji Muhammad Pmar, (3) Rao Bahadur Tharumal Bilaram. (4) Mr. Darshansing Maluksing Bakhshi, (5) A representative of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, (6) A representative of the Indian Merchants Association, Kharachi, (7) Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, (8) Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuhro (9) Sardar Gangadharrao Narayanrao Mujumdar, and (10) Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan.

The eleventh seat will be filled later.

TERM OF THREE YEARS.

The Commissioner in Sind has been requested to ask the Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, and the Indian Merchants' Association, Karachi, to nominate their representatives on the committee. The chairman and members will hold their appointments for a term of three years from 1st December 1933.

The functions of the committee will be the same as those indicated in the orders forming the previous Standing and Advisory Committees, with this modificatiltn that the committee should offer advice on any matter referred to it by Government or by the Commissioner in Sind, 'instead' of by the Standing Committee which now ceases to exist.

RAISE INDIA'S BUYING POWER

To Lower Exchange Is Government's Duty To India's Poor Millions

By VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Important questions of India's well-being are on the anvil at Simla.

The Indian people cannot afford to disregard the vital subjects, which have an urgent bearing on the future of the trade of India.

Popular opinion is drowned in the quagmire of the Indian and foreign official and semi-official deputations, discussing about the Textile Trade of India.

England in the gloomy days of severe unemployment went off Gold, thus cheapening the Pound in the International Markets. Japan faced the problem of industrial competition by cheapening her Yen, and beating her competitors: which U.S.A., after waiting for 18 months, cheapened her Dollar, and re-employed 4,000,000 of her people.

BLOATED RUPEE.

India cannot be a silent witness while other nations are aggressively preparing to defend themselves against foreign rivals.

A bloated Rupee has ruined the industries and agriculture of India. The millions of India cry out to be relieved of chronic unemployment and semi-starvation. The healing balm of lower Rupee Exchange is the safest and surest way to achieve this desired result.

There are certain facts, which force our attention to the vital question of India's economic well-being, which is on the down-grade for the last seven years, since the unfortunate Black Act of Sir Basil Blackett, for the stabilisation of the higher Exchange Rate of 18d. was placed on the Statute Book, disregarding protests from all over India.

WANTED LOWER EXCHANGE.

Desperate diseases must have desperate cures. India's unemployment and semi-starvation problem demand a highly effective remedy.

Lower Exchange has proved a blessing to the people of Britain, France, U.S.A. and Japan. Why not try this effective remedy for poor India?

A normal exchange rate of 16d. per Rupee won't save the situation. To face the world competition, and to relieve her chronic misery of wide-spread unemployment of the Government of India should have a clear vision.

The Government would serve India well if they would lower the Rupee Exchange to 13-1|2 pence—which would be effertive in raising India's commodity prices and relieve unemployment to a substantial extent.

RAISE BUYING POWER.

By fixing the exchange rate at 13-1|2 pence per Rupee—the buying power of India's unhappy millions would be raised by a rise in the value of India's produce. The higher buying power of the 32 crores if agriculturists of India would help the industries of India; at the same time they would be able to buy more in world markets as well.

Just lower the Rupee Exchange—and we can lower the tariff walls, against Britain and Japan.

The solution, which would bring about a trade boom in India, is as follows:—

1. Lower the Rupee Exchange rate to 13-1|2 pence.

2. Lower the British textile and other tariffs by 10 p.c.—provided Government fixes a 13-1|2 pence Rupee Exchange.

3. Lower the Japanese textile tariff by 30 p.c.—bringing it down to 45 p.c. if Japan promise to raise the boycott of Indian cotton and selling her goods below cost price.

REMAIN LOYAL TO ASSOCIATION

Mr. Kothari's Appeal To B. B. & C. I. Ry. Employees

Mr. Manilal V. Kothari Hon. Gen. Seretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Association, Ahmedabad, in the course of circular dated November 1, issued by him states:—

"Under the present circumstances I earnestly appeal to you all to remain staunch and loyal to the cause of your. Association and strongly iganise yourselves under its banner feeling proud that the President of the Indian National Congress who has a unique record of selefless service and great sacrifices is your worthy President. If you are only properly organistd ond have only one will and one voice you will succeed in the near future and you will not then require heaps of memorials, appeals and forceful armuments tit be made on hill top of Simla or down in the plains of Delhi to make yourselves adequately heard and felt.

A new force, God willing, will be generated which if property guided will make autocratic Administeration and its incidental anomalies impossible. From my litttle experience I venture to say that if all of you think and act in the wholesome spirit of comradeship and community of interests, if each of you pledges himself render his quota to the general cause and last but not the least, if each one of you willingly subordinates his personal interest to the interests and well-being of the masss, splendid success is assured and it is this success that we, as your humble friends, have always aimed at and towards the attainment of which we ardently seek your co-operation.

IRRESISTIBLE STRENGTH.

Our strength then will be great and irrresistible and I dare say you will not have to take direct action and create a situation of deadlocks for attaining you goal. We do not want strikes, but earnestly seek to acquire real strength which may enable us to peacefully solve our many problems.

Lastly I appeal to you to send without delay your fees for the current year to the office at Ahmedabad and address to me at Jorawarnagar, Kathiawar, all your communications. I shall do the needful in the matters referred to me I am in every day communication with the office at Ahmedabas."

SIR S. HOARE THREATENED

Guard Of Scotland Yard Detectives Provided At Oxford

Scotland Yard detectives accompanied Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, when he visited Oxford in mail week to address the University Conservative Association and helped local police to guard the hall.

Amid laughter Sir Samuel said he had received an "endearing" message on a postcard which said "Why not admit at once that neither you nor the fatuous Baldwin really know anything about India at all?

Sir Samuel challenged critics of the Government's India reform proposals to 'come out into the open.'

'There may be those' he said' 'who deny that this a suitable and practicable form of political organisation for India and who think that the progress already made in this direction has already had such unfortunate results hat we should not advance further on this principle.

"If so, let them show the courage of their convictions and come out into the open."

The Imperial Airways westbound aircraft "Athena" arrived in Delhi on Tuesday at 2 p.m. and left for Jodhpur at 2-45 carrying approximately 511 lbs of mail. Mr. F. T. Raynham was a passenger from Calcutta to Delhi, Mr. F. Tocker from Delhi to Jodhpur, H. Dow, I.C.S., and Wing Commander Crossby from Delhi to Karachi. —A. P.

An Allahabad message says:—

Depressed classes organisations in the United Provinces are reported to be arranging a special conference at Allahabad on November 18 and 19 to devise a programme to counteract the Harijan Movement of Mahatma Gandhi.

Recently several meetings were held in this connection. There will also be a leaders' conference on the subject.—A. P.

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BENGAL CHEMICAL & CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.
Princess Street.

Liverpool Steady On Bombay Buying

SCATTERED LONG LIQUIDATION

Small Trade Calling

OPERATORS AWAIT BUREAU REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 8.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton futures market remained closed. The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point. The Liverpool Cotton maket was due to open at a decline of 5 points but opened very steady at unchanged prices. There was fairly good Bombay buying owing to narrower parity. Later there was scattered long liquidation. The undertone of the market was steady with a small amount of tradc calling.

The market after opening at unchanged prices recorded a rise of one point but later on a decline of 3 points was registered. The market ruled steady and closed at unchanged prices. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined five points at 5.29d. per lb.

Both Egyptian and East Indian Cotton Sections ruled quiet but steady and closed unchanged. The Alexandria Cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a decline of 5 points to a rise of 10 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Liverpool January highest 5.11 (10-45 a.m.), lowest 5.08 (3-15 p.m.).

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables:—

(1) "Liquidation pending. Bureau expects 13,500,000. Likely to advance after report."

(2) "Unless Bureau is very bearish expect no material decline. Have a favourable opinion of the market in the near future. We would prefer buying at present level. Think advance probable."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Market steadier on Bombay straddle support. Bureau expected around 13-1/4 millions.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

11-29 a.m.: Some Bombay buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 7.

The market was closed.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New Orleans, Nov. 7.

October	9.33+.01
December	9.41+.01
Middling Spot	9.23 ....

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.
10-10 a.m. Tuesday's Quotations. Closing.

November 1933	5.10 ....
December 1933	5.13+.01
January 1934	5.10 5.10 ....
February 1934	5.10 ....
March 1934	5.11 5.11 ....
April 1934	5.11 ....
May 1934	5.13 ....
June 1934	5.13—.01
July 1934	5.14—.01
August 1934	5.15 ....
September 1934	5.17 ....
October 1934	5 18 ....
November 1934	5.19 ....
Middling Spot	5.29—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
November 1933	6.89
December 1933	6.87
January 1934	6.91
March 1934	6.93
May 1934	7.04
July 1934	7.11
October 1934	7.22
F.G.F. Spot	....

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	4.17
Fine	4.32
Superfine	4.47
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Good	4.35
Fine	4.50
Choice	4.65
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.38
Fine	3.48
Superfine	3.58
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.48
Fine	3.58
Superfine	3.68

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 7.

	£.
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	15-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Lond. Reg.)	130
P. & O. Banking Corpn.	10-5/8
National Bank of India	45-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	111-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	100-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	61
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 or later	74-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. 1931 or later	86-7/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. 1950/55	103-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	73-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952	100-1/2
Victory Bond 4 p.c.	110-3/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 7.

	£.
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	36-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	15-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-1/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	225-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 7.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0-1/2 per cent.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Nov. 7.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Nov. paid 17/10-1/2.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Jan./Apl. paid and sellers 18/4-1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 7.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.18
Amsterdam	7.78-1/4
Brussels	22.51
Madrid	37.50
Milan	59.68
Berne	16.20
Paris	80.09
Prague	106.12
London on New York	4.91

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 7.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f., per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f., per ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £10-1-3.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull-Continent, per ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £9-16-3.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot, closed.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 7.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb., sellers 4-1/32.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 7.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, Nov./Dec., per cwt., sellers 7/3.

C. & F. Bombay, Nov./Dec., per cwt., sellers 7.

C. & F. Karachi, Nov./Dec., per cwt., sellers 7.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 7.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Dec./Jan. quoted 21/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Nov. sellers 20/6.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Nov. sellers 23/6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 7.

Silver:—Market is steady.

Spot	18-5/8
Forward	18-3/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 8.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

	Rs.	as.
3 1/4 p.c. G.P.N. Sett.	83	5
3 1/2 p.c. G.P.N. Cash.	83	6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett.	98	7
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	98	9
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	113	15
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cah	114	0

TAXFREE.

	Rs.	as.
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	113	8
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109	10
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	107	4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs.	as.
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	92	12
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	101	2
4 p.c. 1942 Cash	101	8
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	101	10
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	105	6
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	105	12
5 p.c 1940/43 Cash	105	10
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	104	3
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107	6
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T.B. Cash	106	12

CORPORATION LOANS.
(Taxables.)

	Rs.	as.
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	95	4
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	94	0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	106	8
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	118	0
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	118	0
6 1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	108	8

3 1/2 p.c. paper opened at 83/15 which was the highest of the day and declined to 83/4.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 31st October 1933.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000.

	Rs.
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	2,245,37,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,45,37,000
	27,26,13,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government ' other authorised securities	3,50,56,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	23975000
Bills Discounted	28,82,000
Lands & Buildings	1,11,75.000
Sundries including Branch Adjrstments	1,98,62.000
Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investment in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	17,95,63,000
	27,26,13,000

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay, quality No. 999, Rs. 75/-; China Clay, quality No. 777, Rs. 68/-; China Clay, quality No. 333, Rs. 55/-.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 8-3-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4-12-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 4-7-6; Maiwe Starch Powder, Continental Rs. 6-9-0; Dextrine (potato) White Rs. 11-8-0; Zinc Chloride Rs. 12/-; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4-6-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 18-8-0; Superfine Texol Rs. 36-12-0; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 7/-; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 6-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 7/-; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 6-8-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 41/-; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7/-; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 31/-; Litharge Flake, small packing Rs. 21-8-0.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-9-3; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-8-9; Anlline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-7-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-6-0; Acetic Acide Rs. 0-7-0; Formal-de-Hyde Rs. 0-8-3.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 8.

B C RATE—
T T and D D 1/5 15/16.

LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T and D D 1|5 15|16
Selling T T 1|5 15|16 to Dec.
Buying T T 1|6
Buying D D 1|6 1|32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Nov/Dec.

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 275 1|2 nominal.

NEW YORK BANKS—
Selling T T 273 1|2 nominal.
Buying T T 270 1|2.

PARIS BANKS—
Selling D D 598.
Buying D D 208.

AMSTERDAM BANKS—
Selling 57 5|8.

JAPAN BANKS—
Selling T T 80 1|2.
Buying 60 days 78 1|2

HONGKONG BANKS—
Selling D D 97 1/2.

SHANGHAI BANKS—
Selling D D 88.

SINGAPORE BANKS—
Selling D D 157

JAVA BANKS—
Selling D D 57 1|2.

BERLIN BANKS—
Selling D D 98.

CROSS RATE—
New York|London closed 7th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|3 5|8 8th inst.
Japan|London 1|2 7|16 8th inst.
London|Paris 80.25 7th inst.
London|Belgium 22.55 7th inst.
London|Switzerland 16.32 7th inst.
London|Italy 59.70 7th inst.
London|Berlin 13.22 7th inst.
London|Holland 7.79 7th inst
London|Stockholm 19.39 1|2 7th inst.
London|New York 4.91 7th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £6|11|10 6th inst: £6|9|11 1|2 7th inst.

Silver London Ready 18 1|2 6th inst; 18 5|8 7th inst.

Silver London Forward 18 5|8 6th inst; 18 3|4 7th inst.

Silver New York Ready 42-5|16 6th inst; closed 7th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 1 per cent 6th inst; 1 per cent 7th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1|8 per cent 6th inst; 1 1|8 per cent 7th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3½ per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 2 per cent

Tone: Easy.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Nov. 8.

T.T. on London:	
Previous close	1.3-11|16
To-day's opening	1.3-5|8
To-day's close	1.3-5|8
Difference	—1|16

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 7.

Linseed Calcutta (London), per ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £11-7-6.

Linseed Laplata c.i.f. Hull, per ton, Nov. sellers £9-16-3.

Linseed Bombay (London), per ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £11-11-3.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Nov. 7.

December	0.86 1/4
May	0.88 3/8
July	0.86

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

December	53 1/8d
March	56 3/8d
May	58d

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

F.P. Bales.	1933-34	1932-33.
Receipts to date 7|11|33	3686000	3553000
Receipts Yesterday 7|11|33	.....	95000
Exports to date 7|11|33	2577000	2327000
Stock at Ports 3|11|33	3931000	4329000
Stock at Interior Towns 3|11|33	1986000	2133000
Stock at Liverpool 3|11|33	831000	727000
Visible Supply 3-11-33	8568000	8815000
Quantity in Sight 3|11-33	5921000	5500000
Quantity out of Sight 3|11|33	3906000	3498000

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Jawa Ready	14 14 3
S. S. Pasha	4 14 6
October Shipment	4 12 0
N/D. Shipment	4 9 6
J/M. Shipment	4 0 6

Tone.—Quite.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Linseed May	6 4 6
Wheat January	4 7 0
Wheat May	5 8 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 8.

The local cotton opened to-day at Rs. 184|12 for Broach A.|M. delivery and fluctuated within a narrow limit of annas four on both the sides. There was improved enquiry for Oomra D.|J. delivery which was quoted at Rs 161|8. Some business was reported to-day in Oomra March delivery at Rs. 163|8. The undertone of the market was quiet but steady. Bazar operators are awaiting the Bureau report which will be received here to-night.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points and prices in the local market declined to Rs. 184/8. Later prices advanced on a cable from Tokiyo stating removal of boycott of Indian Cotton. The market closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 185/4.
Oomra D/J. 163/12.
Oomra March 164/4.
Bengal D/J. 138/8.
Bengal March 140/-.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Estimates

Bombay, Nov. 8.

The U. S. A. Government Bureau report on American Cotton crop will be published in America to-day and in view of which the local forward cotton market will remain open for night trading from 8 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

This report is expected to show some increase in the crop estimate owing to favourable weather for late crop and private estimates received are as under:—

	Bales.
Clement Curtis & Co.	13,740,000
"Daily News Record"	13,418,000
N. Y. Members average	13,254,000
Amerioan Crop Service	13,238,000
Fossick Bureau	11,975,000

Below we give comparative figures of crop estimates and ginnings at this time of the year during past five seasons:—

	Estimate	Ginnings
1932	11,947,000	92,46,000
1931	16,903,000	12,130,000
1930	14,438,000	10,864,000
1929	15,009,000	10,889,000
1928	14,133,000	10,161,000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 8.

The local silver market ruled quiet and dull on easier Shanghai advices. There was only limited business and prices are about annas two lower than yesterday. Gold market also ruled quiet but steady with scattered buying and selling.

Ready Silver	56 12 6
Kartak delivery	56 12 6
Magsar delivery	56 15 0
Magsar tejimandi	0 12 0
Ready Gold	32 14 3
Magsar delivery	32 14 6
Magsar tejimandi	0 9 6
Posh delivery	32 14 9
Posh tejimandi	0 15 6

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Broach A|May Opening 185-1|4; Highest 185-1|2; Lowest 184-3|4; Close 185-1|4.

Oomra D|J. Opening 160-1|4; Highest 161-1|4; Lowest 160-1|4; Close 161-1|4.

Bengal D|J. Opening 137-1|4; Highest 137-1|2; Lowest 137-1|4; Close 137-1|2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

	bales.
Khandesh	108
Barsi-Nugger	215
Berar	371
Central Provinces	16
N. W. Provinces	154
Sind-Punjab	16
Compta-Dharwar	59
Total Cotton	939
	cwts.
Wheat	9,556
Linseed	97
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	551
Gingellyseed	747
Poppyseed	171
Groundnuts	6,595
Castorseed	11
Rice	2,441
Myrabollams	730
Cottonseed	5,136
Gram	1,762
Joowar	394
Bajree	3,222
	tons.
Coal	2,770

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Castoreeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/10, Highest Rs. 26/13/6 Lowest Rs. 26/9/6 Closing Rs. 26/13.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 25/14 Highest Rs. 26/1 Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 25/-.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Heavy Profit-Taking In Securities

SHARES RULE QUIET BUT STEADY

Bombay, Nov. 8.

The opening improvement in Government securities met with heavy profit-taking which resulted in a sharp decline in prices. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper opened to-day at Rs. 83/15 and later declined to Rs. 83/2. The market was overbought with speculative purchases resulting in weak tecchnical situation. It is true that prices are at a reasonable level but in view of drastic decline in mill shares, speculative operators are unwilling to increase their risks. On the contrary they adopt trading attitude of quick turns.

There was limited business on cash shares and prices do not show any important change. In the mean time the Moorat Settlement is progressing favourably to-day being the pay-in day. The result of the clearing will be known to-morrow but in view of the effective measures adopted by the Board, there are no reasons for any difficulty.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, November 8.

	Rs.	as.
Ahmedabad Advance	285	0
Currimbhoy	7	0
Dawn	425	0
E. D. Sassoon	0	2
Hindustan	1680	0
Indian Manufacturing	1460	0
Kastoorchand	2	8
Khatau	57	0
Lakshmi	767	8
Morarjee	200	0
Model Nagpore	50	0
Osmanshani Mills	57	8
Sholapur	3050	0
Sassoon Silk	43	12
Swan	50	0
Tata Mills	18	0
Vishnu Mills	1440	0

CEMENT SECTION.

	Rs.	as.
Gwallor Cement	81	8
Katni Cement Def.	1037	8
Okha Cement	135	10
United Cements	65	8

DEBENTURES.

	Rs.
6 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	111 0
6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Tel. Deb.	57 12
7 p.c. Sholapur Deb.	97 0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb.	110 12

BANK SECTION

	Rs.	as.
Bank of India	102	8
Baroda Bank	86	8
Bombay Provincial	49	0
Central Bank	23	8
Imperial F.P.	1235	0
Imperial P.P.	305	0
Union Bank	4 6-1/2	

ELECTRIC SECTION.

	Rs.	as.
Ahmedabad Electric	134	6
Broach Electric	9	12
Karachi Electric	190	0
Surat Electric	170	0
Suburban Electric	130	0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

	Rs.	as.
Br. Burma Petrol	2	13
Bombay-Burma New	122	8
Indian Radio Ordy.	410	0
Indian Radio Def.	490	0
Indian Mercantile	42	0
McKenzies	50	0
New Indian Assurance	25	10
Jupiter Insurance	11	8
Oriental Assurance	3375	0
Vulcan Insurance	7	0
Port Canning	602	8
Scindia Steam	9	3
Tata Oils	16	0

RAILWAY SECTION.

	Rs.	as.
Ahmedabad Prantej	772	8
Amritsar Patti Old	113	8
Central Provinces	77	4
Dhond Baramati	82	0
Guzerat	58	8
Hoshiarpur Doab	86	0
Larkhana	89	0
Mandra Bhon	76	8
Mymensig Rebate	84	0
Mymensing Gtd.	84	0
Pachora Jamner	70	0
Sara Sirajgunj	84	0
Sialkot Narowal	90	0
Sind Light	71	8
Tapty Valley	716	4
Upper Sind Light	93	0

PREFERENCE SHARES.

	Rs.	as.
Andhra Valley Pref.	1205	0
Bombay Steam Pref.	265	0
Bombay Tram Pref.	76	12
Central India Pref.	495	0
Katni 1st Pref.	127	8
Katni 2nd Pref.	136	4
Punjab Cement Pref.	14	0
Tata Hydro Pref.	125	10
Tata I. & S. 1st Pref.	161	4
Tata I. & S. 2nd Pref.	100	4
Tata Power Pref.	1265	0
Vishnu Pref.	635	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Nov. 8.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Septr. This year
Khandesh	108	4,969
Central India	.....	3,168
Barsi & Nagar	215	5,227
Hyderabad|Gaorani	...	1,458
Berar	371	4,869
Central Provinces	16	2,784
Total Oomras	710	22,475
Dholera	.....	3,407
N.-W. Provinces	154	2,136
Rajputana	.....	683
Sind-Punjab	16	1,235
Broach	.....	1,874
Coompta & Dharwar	59	5,094
Westerns-Northerns	....	2,971
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		4,655
Persian	.....	356
American	.....	5,466
Egyptian & African	...	26,575
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	2
Total	939	76,929

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to Nov. 2 This year
Europe	3,944	66,793
Japan & China	1,100	21,358
Coast Ports	.....	1,182
Up-country by Rail	....	24,189
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	8,474
Total	5,044	121,996

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 8th day of November 1933:

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.
VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934.
10-30	.. Rs. 184 12
12-30	.. Rs. 184 8
2-30	.. Rs. 184 12
4-30	.. Rs. 185
5	.. Rs. 185
April-May Highest	Rs. 185/4
April-May Lowest	Rs. 2[illegible]

PLAYING HOAX ON UNEMPLOYED

Muslim Ordered To Deposit Surety Of Rs. 200

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Nov. 7.

Sayed Yasin Sayed Mamood, son of a retired police officer was convicted by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla on a charge of cheating an unemployed Muslim of Kurla, who was induced to part with a sum of Rs. 35 on false representations hat a job would be secured for him.

The Magistrate, however, ordered him to be released on his entering into a bond of Rs. 200 with a surety of the like amount to be of good behaviour for a period of one year.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

Bengal Superfine	140
Bengal Fine	139
Bengal F.G.	137
Sindh-Punjab Fine	139
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	137
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	160
Nagpur-Savner Fine	160
Yeotmal Fine	157
Arvi Fine	157
Ellichpur Fine	157
Amraoti-Berar Fine	156
Khamgaon Fine	155
Mulkapur Fine	151
Khandesh Fine	149
Muthia F. G.	137
Jalna-Sailu F. G.	149
Burwah-Sanavad F. G.	157
Broach F. G.	169
Cambodia	225
Miraj-Sangli	165
Compta Good	175
Jinja	285
Busoga	290
Kampala	293
Manza (new)	282

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Nov. 8.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal U.P.	142	139	136	133
M.G. Punjab	142	139	136	133
M.G. [illegible]	142	139	136	133
M.G. [illegible]			164	161

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has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1005

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

DADAR "MURDER" CASE ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY

Magistrate Passes Orders

Ayah And Cousin To Stand Trial Before Criminal Sessions Of H. C.

Henry Salvi and Shavantibai, the two accused in the sensational Dadar Murder Case were committed to stand their trial on the charges of Murder and robbery before the Criminal Sessions of the High Court by Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar on Wednesday.

It will be recalled that Mrs. Freny Tarapore, was found murdered in her own flat at Parsi Colony in broad-daylight on September 19. It was found by the police that the throat of the woman had been cut by a knife and certain jewellery from the cupboard had been removed by the assailants.

"MYSTERY" SOLVED.

Inspector Wagle and Sub-Inspector Pathan of the C.I.D. and Sub-Inspector Sorabji took charge of the case and what appeared to be a mystery was soon solved by them and the accused were arrested within a week's time.

MURDER & ROBBERY CHARGES.

The charges against the accused were that they committed the murder of Mrs. Tarapore; that they committed robbery of ornaments from the flat and caused grievous hurt to Mrs. Tarapore.

BLOODSTAINED KNIFE.

At the hearing on Wednesday Sub-Inspector Sorabji of the Kingsway Police Station continuing his evidence stated that in the course of his investigations he discovered a blood stained knife hidden in the stone shelf of the kitchen of the flat where the murder took place, in consequence of the statement made by the ayah Savantibai. While being further cross-examined by the police officer, the ayah brought in the name of her cousin, Henry Salvi. Since that time the police kept a watch over Salvi. Salvi later surrendered himself to the police.

RECOVERY OF SUIT CASE.

On being questioned, Salvi made certain statements to the police, which lead to his rooms being searched by the police, and the rooms of Samuel Paul and Ramakar Hiwale also were searched. The name of Ezak Evans Patole was disclosed to the police by the accused Henry only on September 21. Patole's room was searched by the police, who recovered a suitcase belonging to Henry.

The suitcase contained besides other things a paper pad, on which there were marks of a letter having been written by the accused, which referred to the murder. Further search by the police of Patole's Room brought forth another suitcase belonging to Henry. Henry's Suparibaug room also was searched, from where two saries, some silk bags etc., were recovered by the police.

BLOODSTAINED CLOTHES.

From Louis D'Souza, all the ornaments were recovered and the police also got several bloodstained clothes, which belonged to accused Henry. To prove that the trunk, in which the suspicious letter pad was found the witness produced several exhibits amongst which were testimonals of the accused letter written by the accused to the Bombay Gas Company and their reply. The witness said that the accused was unemployed since July last, till which time he was employed at the Bombay Gas Company.

BOTH ACCUSED GUILTY.

The Magistrate found both the accused guilty and passed orders as above.

Mr. C. B. Walker appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. B. B. Pathare and Mr. K. Joseph appeared for the defence.

No Agency For Bradbury Mills

Shareholders' Move To Offer Management To Directors

At the Extra-Ordinary general body meeting of the Share Holders of the Bradbury Mills Ltd., held on Wednesday at 4 p.m. at the Currimbhoy house, a committee of five shareholders was appointed to associate itself with the Directors of the Company and settle the methods of the future management of the Mills.

AGGENDA FOR MEETING

The Meeting had been called by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw on behalf of the Board of Directors.

(1) To consider the question of appointing Agents, or Managing Agents, in place of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., and to give to the Board such instructions or authority in the matter as the Shareholders may think fit.

(2) To consider the suggestion made on behalf of H. E. H. the Nizam to whom the Agency Commission has been mortgaged, that in the interest of this Company, and the other Companies in Bombay, of which Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., were the Agents, the question of appointing new Agents of the Company be allowed to stand over for some time to enable the representative of H. E. H. the Nizam to form if possible a scheme for the formation of a Syndicate, to take over the Agency of this Company, and other Mill Companies concerned.

(3) To consider any offer or proposal to take the Agency, that may be submitted to the Meeting, and to pass necessary Resolutions in that behalf.

Sir Byramjee Jejeebhoy presided and about forty shareholders attended the meeting, which was not open to the press.

NOT BY AGENTS

It is understood that at the outset Mr. Morarji Kamdar said that the experiment of managing the Mills by the Directors themselves instead of the Agents should be tried. For this purpose Mr. Kamdar proposed that a committee of the Shareholders should be appointed, who would associate with the Directors and make arrangements for the Future Management of the Mills.

The suggestion was accepted by the meeting and the following five shareholders were elected to the Committee:—

Khan Bahadur H. K. Baba.
Mr. Morarji Kamdar.
Mr. N. V. Khandwalla.
Mr. Chimanlal Choksy.
and Mr. Motilal Ranchoddas.

It was decided by the meeting that the Committee should meet and confer with the Directors and formulate a course of action to be taken by the Shareholders. The meeting was postponed to November 23, when the Committee of the Shareholders is expected to place before the meeting the scheme for the future management of the Mills.

MASS ARRESTS AT RAMPUR

16 Persons Convicted For Voicing Grievances Of People

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS

Police Patrol City Masjid After Arresting Students for Praying For Release of Prisoners.

(From A Correspondent)

DELHI, Nov. 7.

Latest news from Rampur State indicate that out of the 70 persons arrested from a public meeting held on 27th Sept. last at Mazbah, only 16 have been prosecuted under Section 108 of the Criminal Code and required to furnish securities from Rs. 500 to Rs. 10,000 for one year's good behaviour. Four of them furnished securities and were released while the rest were sentenced to one year's imprisonment. They were prosecuted for participating in a public meeting convened to voice the grievances of the people against the policy of the State in regard to the all-round retrenchment, growing unemployment among the subjects, preference shown to outsiders regarding services in the State. The working of the Municipality, condition of roads and hardships caused to cart-drivers in villages, where free use of roads was restricted, were also criticised by speakers.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH DENIED.

It was also pointed out that the Firman of His Highness in granting fundamental rights of liberty of speech and association were not given practical shape by the present authorities.

Further reports indicate that six students were arrested from the Jumma Masjid for offering prayers for the release of prisoners, arrested at the meeting. Another similar arrest took place last Friday. The Police are patrolling the Jumma Masjid every Friday.

MOST TURBULENT ELECTION

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

Major Laguardia was elected Mayor after the most turulent election for years. His majority was about 200,000.

Joseph Mckee, an Independent Democrat, came second, and Mayor John O'Brien, a Tammany Hall candidate third.

Violence and disorder swept the city. Hoodlum Gangs treated the voters unceremoniously. The gang is fighting a minor rioting prevalent. Guards, culled by Laguardia from the ranks of professional pugilists and athletes were powerless in dealing with the situation.

Thugs attacked a Communist candidate, Robert Minor, who was pitched into the street. An entire election Board in one district were arrested while fighting among themselves.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, who was unanimously elected Chairman of the Improvement Committee on Tuesday afternoon. He is the first Nationalist for several years to be elected to this office.

Mr. Desai entered the Municipal Corporation in 1923, and since then has served on the Standing Committee and Improvement Committee. He is an advocate and takes keen interest in civic affairs.

CHANGES IN REVISED DRAFT

Reserve Bank Committee Discusses Expert Evidence

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

The Reserve Bank Committee having concluded the review of provisions of the Imperial Bank Act Amendment Bill undertook this afternoon changes in the revised draft of the Reserve Bank Bill in the light of the evidence given by experts.

As regards the cash reserves of the scheduled banks the provision has been altered so that each scheduled bank should maintain as a balance with the Reserve Bank an amount which shall at no time be less than 5 per cent (instead of 7-1/2 per cent) of daily average of demands and 2 per cent (instead of 2-1/2 per cent) of the daily average of time liabilities of such banks. No company which carries on the business of a bank in British India should be included in the schedule, unless it has a paid-up capital and reserves of the aggregate value of not less than five lakhs of rupees.

WEEKLY RETURNS

As regards the co-operative banks, these should not be included in the schedule, but these banks should be required to submit weekly returns of their liabilities for incorporation in the composite statement to be published by the Reserve Bank.

The Committee also exhaustively reviewed provisions of Clause 17 dealing with the business which the Reserve Bank may transact. —A. P.

PRIVATE ON MURDER TRIAL

Wants Jury Composed Of Majority Of Britons

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

A Dalhousie message states that Private Rolfe of the Norfolk Regiment, who was committed to sessions, under Section 312 I.P.C., by the District Magistrate of Gurdaspur, on a charge of murder of Munshiram, a canteen manager at Balun (Dalhousie Cantonment), claimed trial by a Jury composed of a majority of Britishers.

The case has, therefore, beed referred to the High Court for transfer to a district, where such jurors are available.—A. P.

NEW YORK'S NEW MAYOR

Anti-Tammany Candidate Elected

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

Major Laguardia, an anti-Tammany candidate, has been elected Mayor of New York.—Reuter.

AMBASSADOR'S PROTEST

Sequel To Goering's Utterances At Reichstag Fire Trial

BERLIN, Nov. 7.

General Goering's utterances at the Reichstag Fire Trial has disturbed the embassies of two European Powers. The Soviet Embassy has protested verbally to the Foreign Office against the Premier's statement "Russia should pay her bills," and asked an explanation of General Goering's further utterance, "unfortunately the Soviet Union comprises one-sixth of the earth."

The Spanish Ambassador has protested against General Goering's stricture that the "Spanish Revolution can be described as bloodier than the German Revolution," but the Ambassador has regarded a Foreign Minister's explanation in this connection as satisfactory.—Reuter's Special.

PRESS CHIEF WARNS CORRESPONDENTS

"Reichstag Fire Was A Piece Of Knavery"

BERLIN, Nov. 7.

A threat to exclude foreign correspondents from the Reichstag Fire Trial was made to the Press by Doctor Sommerfeldt, the Prussian Press Chief, who complains of biased reporting abroad. He declared, "the fire was a piece knavery designed to unloose civil war and if the foreign press refuses to understand this, it has in future to reckon with the known attitude of General Goering."—Reuter.

ENTHRONEMENT OF BISHOP OF REICH

BERLIN, Nov. 7.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has declined the invitation to attend the enthronement of the Nazi pastor Muller as the Bishop of Reich.

The Archbishop of Canterbury objects to Muller's "extreme Aryan principles."—Reuter.

PROHIBITION DEAD IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

Utah is the 36th State to vote wet, thus prohibition in the United States is dead.

Ohio and Pennsylvania have voted likewise.—Reuter.

ALL-ASIA MUSLIM WOMEN CONFERENCE

Arrangements are in progress for holding the All-Asia Muslim Women Conference at the beginning of January 1934, in Bombay. —A.P.

NOT TO DISCUSS "SEPARATION"

Limited Scope For Sind Administrative Committee

KARACHI, Nov. 8.

The Sind Administrative Committee, which assembles here on November 15, it is understood, will sit for several weeks.

Mr. H. Dow, the Chairman of the Committee, who returned this morning from Delhi, after consultations with the Reforms Office of the Government of India, said in an interview with the Associated Press that the Committee did not intend to discuss the question of separation of Sind.

Being a purely administrative committee, their work was only to see that if Sind was separated, it was given an efficient form of administration, bearing in mind the fact that a separated Sind would certainly be a deficit province in the beginning. As such the cost should be kept at the lowest possible figure consistent with sound administration.—A.P.

London.—The condition of Princess Royal, who on Tuesday morning was operated for appendicitis, is satisfactory.—Reuter.

London.—Lord Brabourne has been appointed K.C.I.E.—Reuter.

India On Verge Of Bankruptcy

Dire Results Of Linking Rupee

Sir Montagu Webb's Advice To India To Work Out Her Own Salvation

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A strong plea for India to work out her salvation through "good old silver rupee," was uttered by Sir Montagu de P. Webb at an address, given before the East India Association. Sir M. Webb said, India in establishing a Reserve Bank must not be shackled with the mistakes of the West. Gold had definitely broken down, as a good monetary measure, India was being reduced to bankruptcy by attempts to link the thoroughly good silver rupee with the uncertain Paper Pound, and at a rate for which there was not the slightest justification. India must seize the present opportunity to engineer her own recovery by insisting that she was a country using silver money, that she was thoroughly sound economically, and Sir Montagu was confident of her future prosperity, provided the full value of the Silver Rupee was restored and a self-governing Central Reserve Bank was established.——Reuter's Special.

FEDERATIONISTS DEMAND ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION

Burma Delegate To Joint Committee Says, Number Of Separationists More Than Outweighs Anti-Separationists

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

U Chit Hlaing, member of the Burma Legislative Council, who is one of the delegates to the Joint Select Committee, London, left on November 4 for Calcutta "en route" to London. He will sail on 11th from Bombay by P. and O. boat "Maloja". On the eve of his departure for Calcutta he issued the following statement:—

As a matter of courtesy and in the hope that I might be able in some measure to put the Federationists' point of view before the Joint Select Committee, I have accepted the invitation of the Secretary of State for India to be a member of this Delegation and to proceed to England. But I apprehend that the Anti-Separationists or Federationists have been given a very unfair and inequitable representation, particularly in view of the fact that the momentous issue before the Joint Select Committee is the question of Separation or Federation which undoubtedly calls for at least the same extent of representation for both the Separationists and Anti-Separationists.

ONE-SIDED DELEGATION.

The delegation as it stands is entirely partial and one-sided and the number of Separationists on it more than outweigh the Anti-Separationists. Such being the case, if separation be thrust upon us, by virtue of the views expressed by the greater number of Separationists, without considering seriously the case put forward by us, and more so, the overwhelming voice of the people of the country, I am afraid, it will lead to deep resentment and serious consequences.

My party (Hlaing-Myat-Paw party), which is the largest in the Council and has a considerable following in the country, unanimously requested the Government of Burma to give us at least two delegates and in spite of such a reasonable demand, it has been thought fit to invite only one of them i.e. myself, though it is obvious that the Government has given undue consideration even to the minorities.

PROCEEDING UNDER PROTEST

I, therefore, cannot help saying that I am proceeding to England under protest and feel convinced that it is a political blunder of considerable magnitude to have selected a delegation as it is composed now. There is yet time for the Government of Burma and the Secretary of State for India to consider our claim and to give us more adequate representation which I still hope will be done without delay.—A. P.

Anti-Separationist Leader Criticizes Policy Of Government

RANGOON, Nov. 8.

Seven Burmese Delegates to the Joint Select Committee, namely, Dr. Ma Saw Sa, U Kyaw Din, Dr. Ba Maw, U Thein Maung, Shra Shwe Ba, Mr. S. A. S. Tyabje and Mr. C. H. Campagnac sailed this afternoon for London. They were seen off by a large crowd.

Dr. Ba Maw, anti-Separationist leader, in a statement to the Press prior to his departure criticised the policy and action of the Government in connection with the separation question. He regretted that at the time when they were pressing for a truly democratic rule in Burma, the two moderate parties (People and Independent) should so actively support Government in disregarding the fundamental principle of democracy, namely, the acceptance of majority decision as ascertained by general voting and election.—A. P.

ABBOT OF DOWNSIDE DEAD

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The death is announced of Henry Palmer Chapman, Abbot of Downside.

(Henry Palmer was ordained Anglican Deacon in 1889 and received into Catholic Church in 1890. He became Benedictine monk at Maredsons, Belgium. He was member of Pontifical Commission for the revision of the Vulgae.)

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKAR (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort Bombay.